

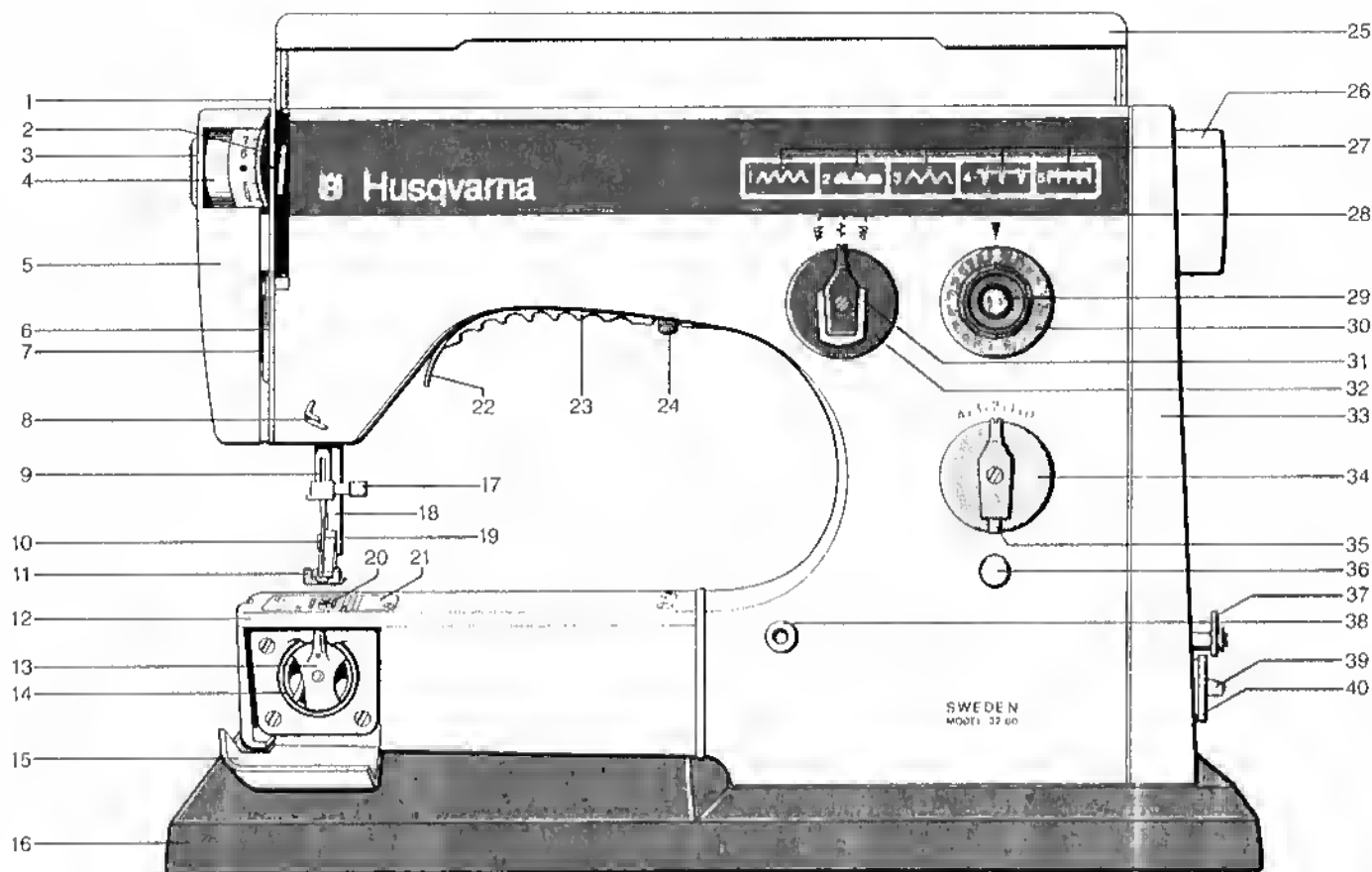
Operating Manual  
Viking 3000

model 3260

MACHINES À COU  
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HINES • NÄHMASCH  
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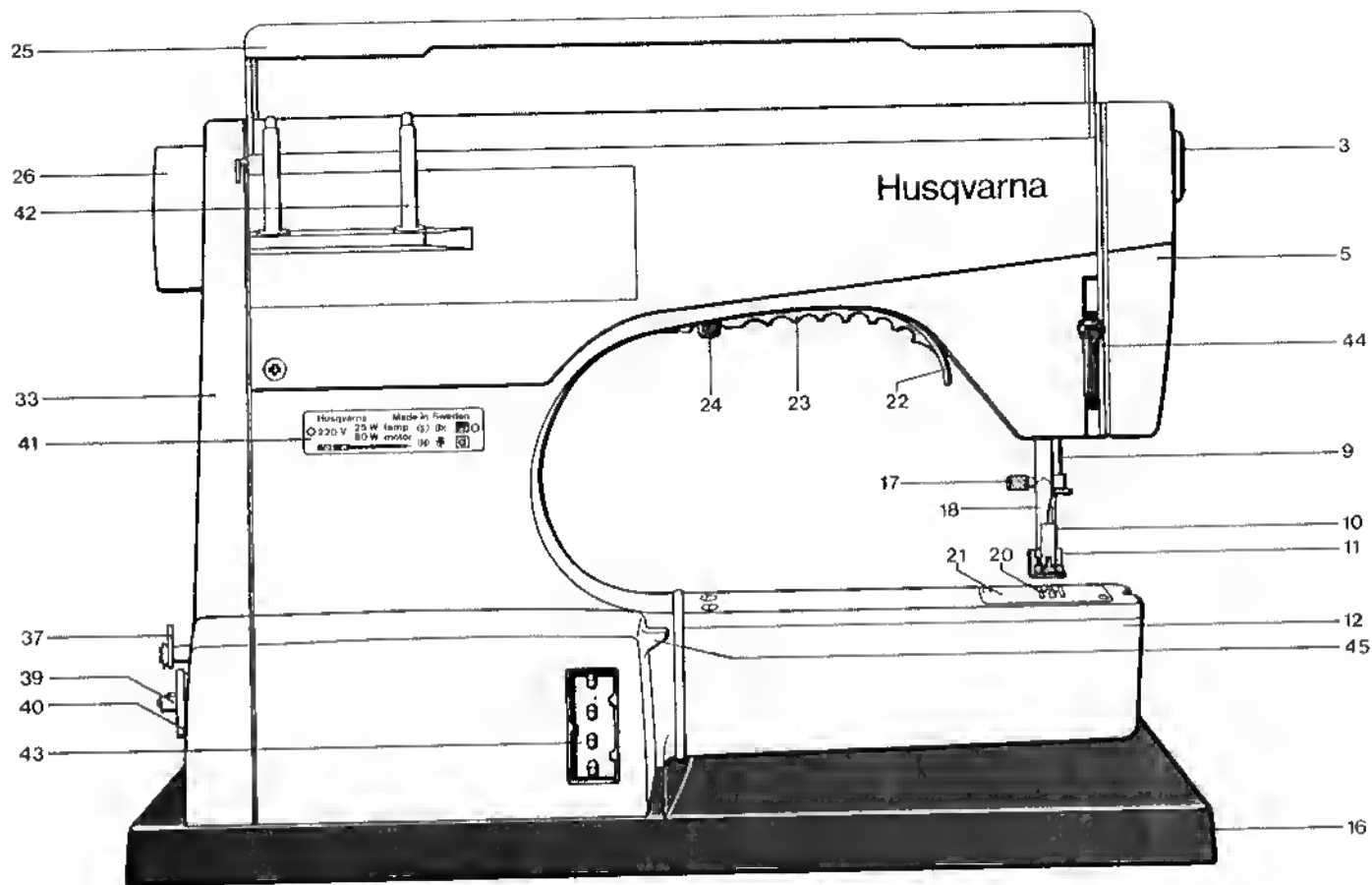
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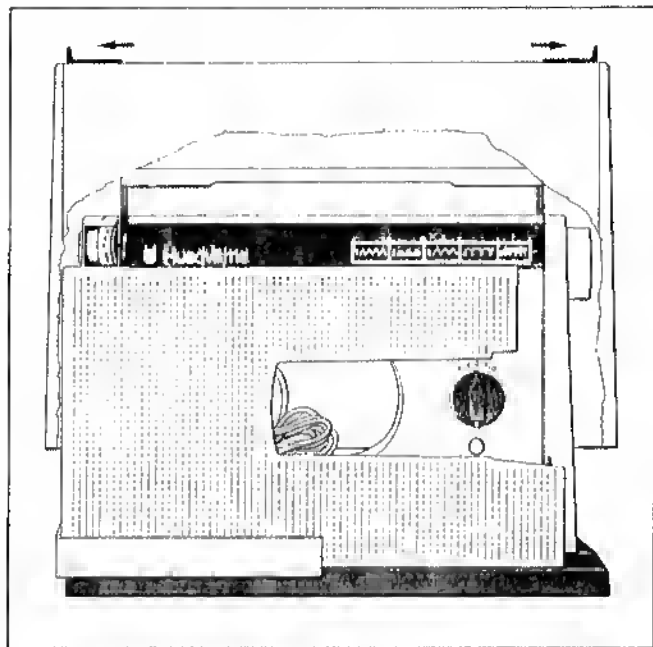
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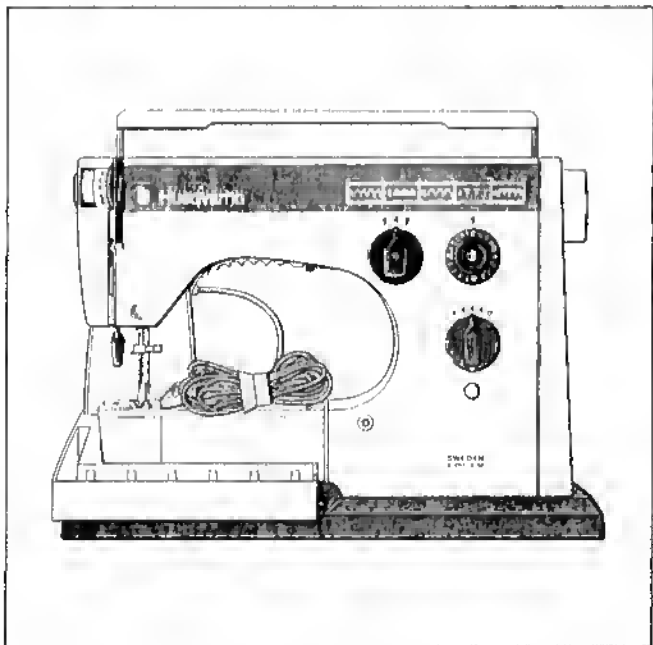
45. Support for extension table



## Unpacking the machine

Place the machine on the table with the little mark on top of the cover facing you. Pull the locking lips from the handle, lift off the cover and put it aside. Remove the extension plate and the foot control. Lift the accessory box somewhat and slide it to the left from the machine.

In order to protect the machine during transport it has undergone an anti-corrosive treatment. Therefore wipe the machine clean before you start sewing. Be especially careful when cleaning the throat plate and the space round the needle. First test sew on a scrap of fabric.



## Putting the machine away

Pull the plugs out of the wall outlet and the socket of the machine. Wind the leads around your hand, starting at the control and put on the lead holder. Press the foot control together and place it in its compartment with the thick end down. The bottom of the foot control should be turned towards the machine.

Lower the presser foot. Make sure that all accessories are correctly placed in the box. Slide the accessory box into place and put the extension table into the box. Lift the handle. Put on the cover with the little mark facing you. Make sure that the locking lips are inserted into the notches of the handle.

## Connection to the wall outlet

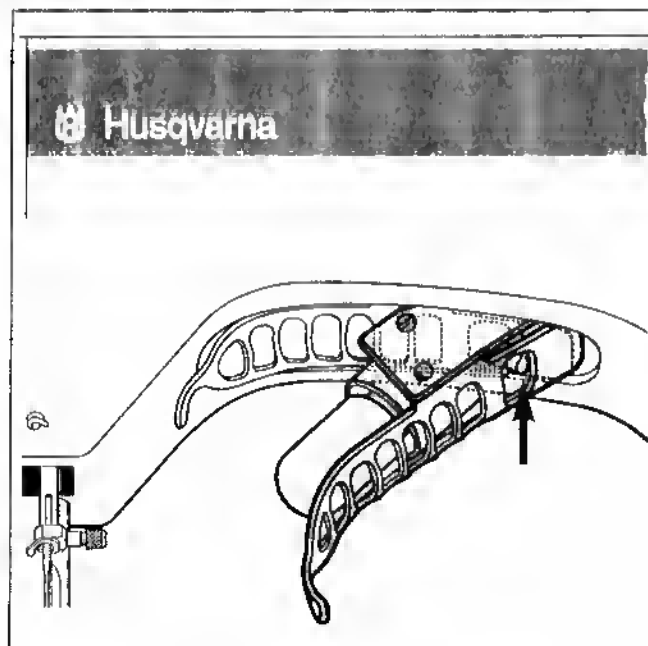
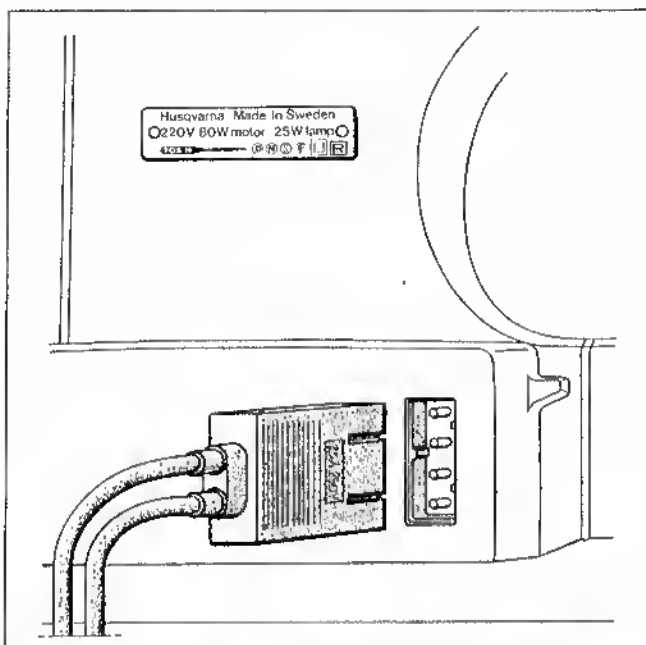
The machine's voltage is given on a plate at the back of the machine. See that your wall outlet voltage is the same as that of the machine. Then connect the machine to the proper wall outlet.

## Connecting the foot control

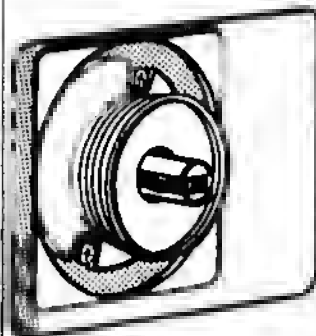
Remove the lead holder. Place the foot control under the table. Insert the foot control plug into the socket at the back of the machine.

## Lighting

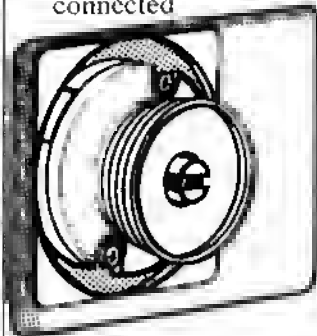
The switch for the light is on the underside of the machine's upper arm. To lower the light assembly, in order to have more light for detail work or for changing the light bulb, pull downwards on the projection at the left of the light guard. For changing the light bulb, see page 34.



Normal position



Power gear connected

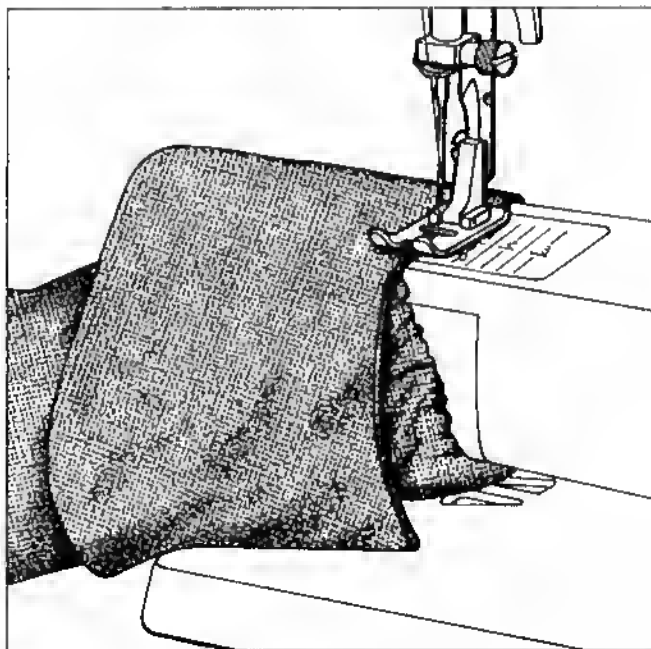


## Power gear

or the "low gear" or "gearshift" as it is also called, is a practical feature. If you grasp the little wheel, which is located on the bobbin spindle on the right side of the machine, and pull it outwards, the machine will sew only  $1/5$  as fast as usual, preserving full motor power. This low speed is of advantage if you wish to sew slowly stitch by stitch, for example, when blindstitching.

## Free arm

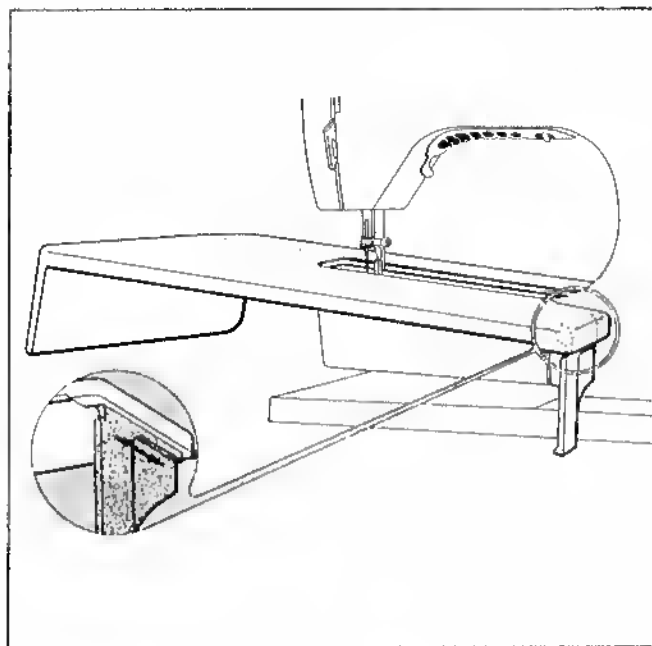
Trouser legs and sleeves can be drawn onto the free arm making it easy to sew, mend or patch these parts. The free arm also makes it much easier to attach collars and cuffs as well as sew small children's clothes, or darn socks and stockings on the machine.



## Extension table

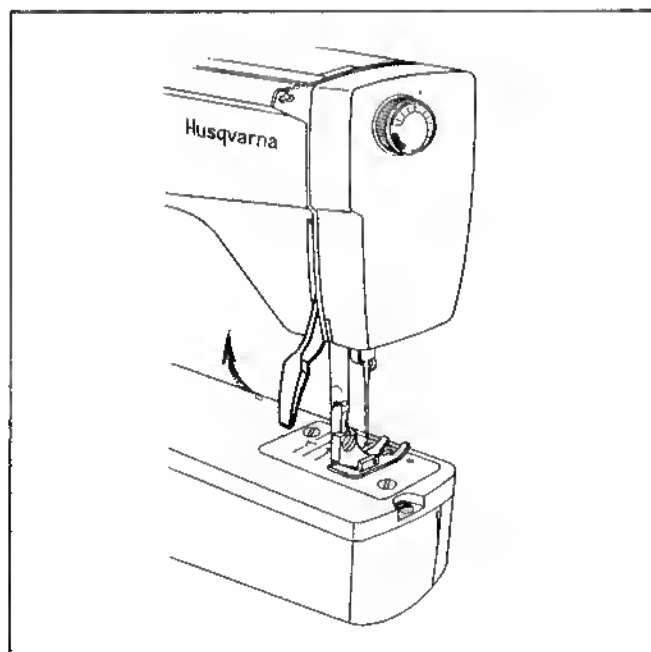
When you need a larger working surface, attach the extension table. Lower the support on the underside of the table and pull it out with the index finger of your right hand.

Slide the extension table over the free arm so that the catch fits into the hole on the front of the machine and the notch is fitted onto the corresponding lip on the back of the machine.



## Presser bar handle

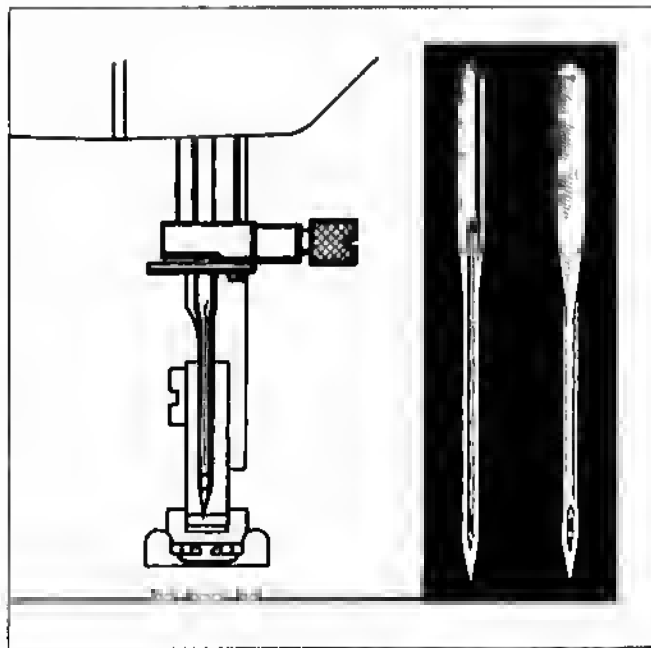
With the presser bar handle on the back of the machine the presser foot can be lifted and lowered. The presser foot should be lowered when sewing.





Sewing thread English or USA No.	Silk thread	Synthetic thread	Embroidery thread or Darning thread	Needle Width No.
60			60	70
50-60	100/3	1)	40-50	80
40-50	100/3	1)	30-50	90
40			20	100
30				110
30				120

1) Synthetic threads are not generally numbered.



## Needle and thread

Mercerized cotton thread as well as synthetic thread is used for all sorts of fabrics. A special embroidery or darning thread could be used for decorative stitching. As the name implies, it is of course also used for embroidery and darning.

The needle system has number 705 H and is adapted to modern material such as jersey, etc. Use only needles marked in this way. The machine is fitted with needle No. 80. You will also find a number of extra needles of various sizes in the accessory box. With regard to the size of needle, it may be generally said that No. 80-90 can be used for most fabrics. For a finer thread and for sheer and tightly woven fabrics a finer needle should be used in order to spare the fabric.

For very heavy and stiff fabrics a coarse needle must be used. The higher the number, the coarser the needle. The sizes of thread and needle to be used are shown on the table.

Regarding special needles, see Extra accessories.

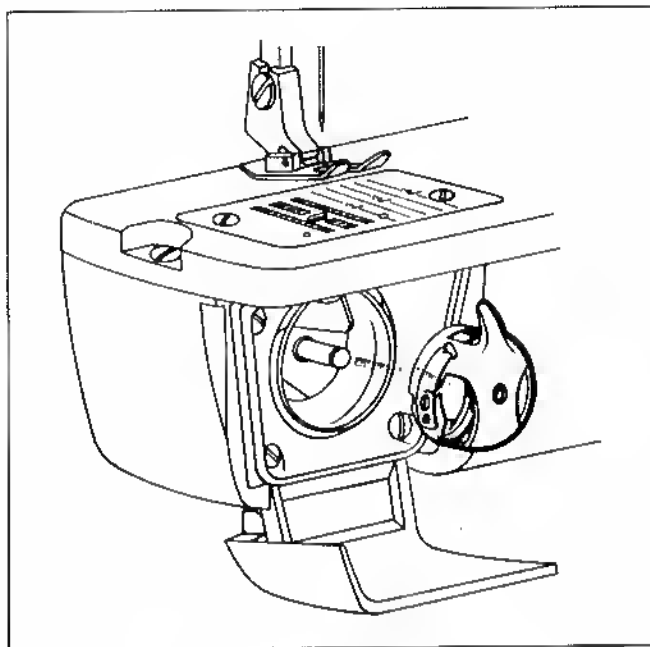
## Changing the needle

Loosen the needle clamp screw and remove the needle which is to be changed. When you insert the new needle, turn the flat side away from you (that is, towards the rear of the machine) and push the needle up into the needle socket as far as it will go. Tighten the screw so that the needle is held firmly.

## Removing the bobbin case

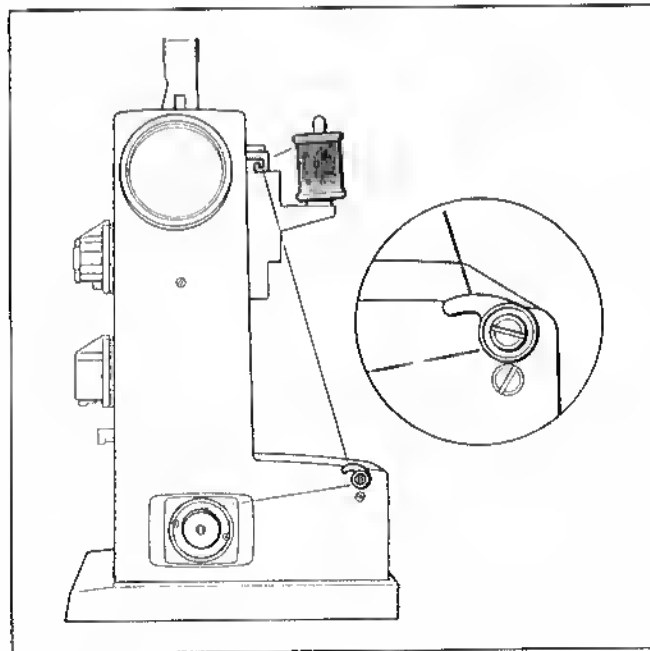
Lift or remove the extension table, open the shuttle door. There is a small recess on the free arm to facilitate the opening of the shuttle door.

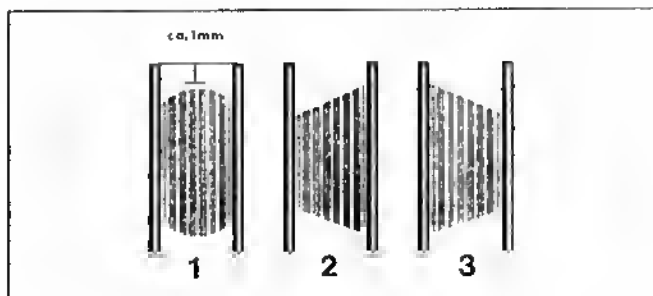
Grasp the bobbin case with the thumb and index finger so that the latch is depressed and draw out the bobbin case. The bobbin will remain in the case as long as the latch is depressed. When you release the catch, the bobbin will be released.



## Bobbin winding

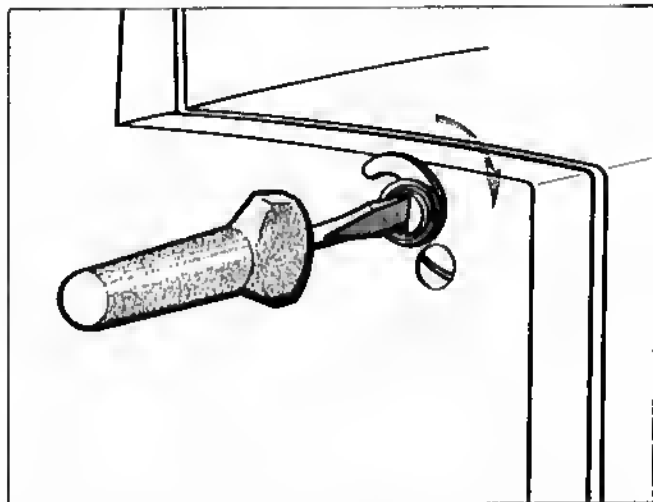
Take an empty bobbin from the accessory box. On one side of the bobbin there is a hole. Turn the bobbin with the hole outwards and slide the bobbin onto the bobbin spindle which is located on the right side of the machine. Place the thread over the bobbin. Start from above and wind the thread a few times around the bobbin. Hold the end of the thread while you press down the foot control. Release the thread end as soon as winding starts. Stop winding before the bobbin is completely filled—about 1/32" (1 mm) from the rim (outer edge).



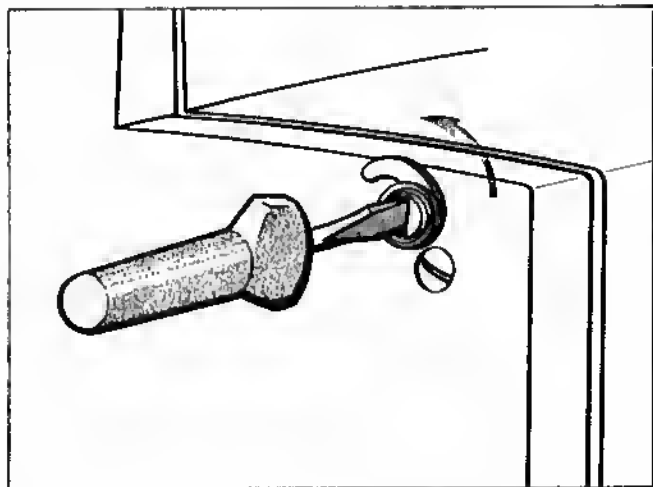


## Correct and incorrect bobbin winding

Fig. 1 shows a correctly wound bobbin.



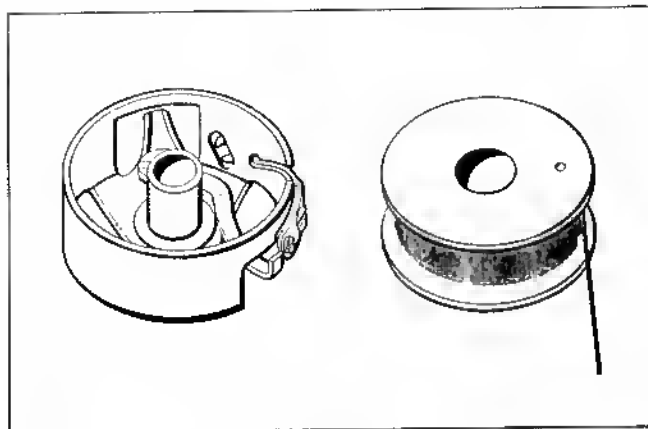
If you notice that the bobbin is winding unevenly as in fig. 2, turn the thread tension device clockwise with the aid of the heavier screwdriver, until the winding becomes even.



If the winding looks like fig. 3, check to see if the bobbin is properly pressed in on the spindle. If this is correct, turn the thread tension device counter-clockwise until the winding becomes even.

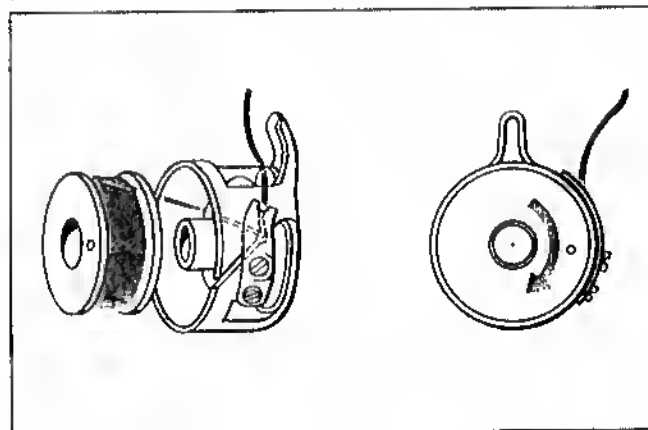
## Threading the lower thread

When the bobbin is wound, place it beside its case, with the hole upwards. The thread is then running as shown in the fig. Place the bobbin in its case without turning it around.



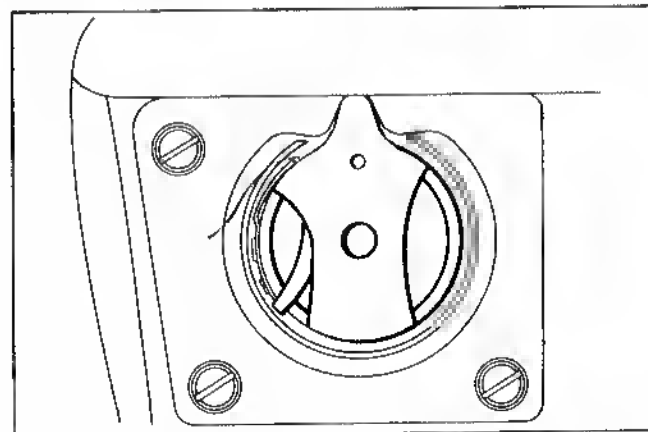
Slide the thread into the slot on the edge of the bobbin case.

Pull the thread in under the tension spring. Check that the bobbin rotates in the direction of the arrow when the thread is pulled.



## Insertion of the bobbin case

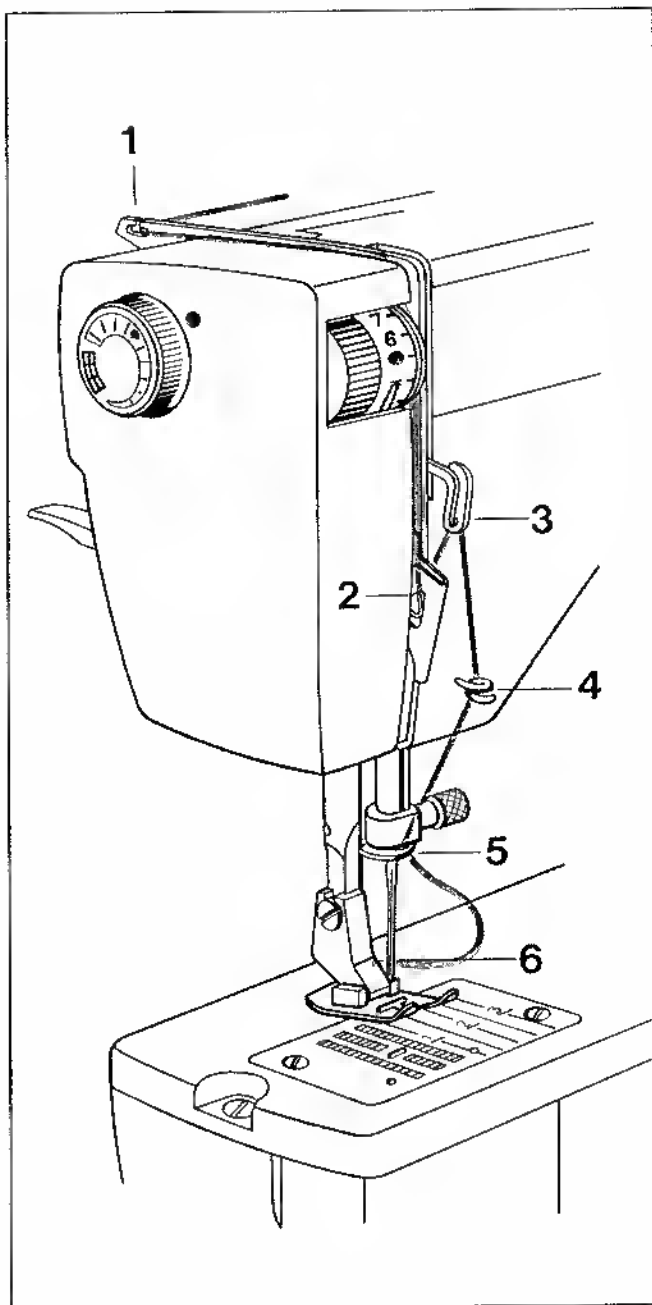
Push the bobbin case onto the spindle of the shuttle (hook) so that the projection of the bobbin case fits in the notch at the top of the shuttle cover. Press on the bobbin case slightly to be sure it is latched onto the spindle of the shuttle. Let the thread hang. Shut the door.



## Threading the upper thread

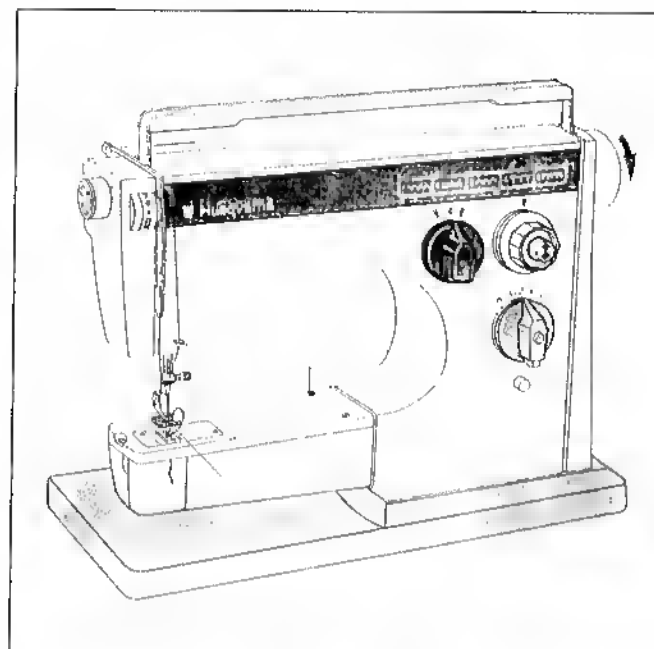
Raise the presser foot. Turn the handwheel towards you until the needle is at its highest position. Place the spool of thread on the left-hand spool pin. Slide the thread into the thread guide 1 on the rear of the "upper arm". Then draw the thread to the front between the tension discs and down around the thread guide 2. Now continue the threading by drawing the thread from left-to-right in the slot on the thread take up lever 3. Then pull the thread through the thread guide coil 4.

Be careful to see that the thread actually lies behind the black thread guide on the needle clamp 5. Thread the needle from the front. Thanks to the white field on the presser foot clamp the needle-eye appears very clearly and in this way the threading of needle 6 is easier.

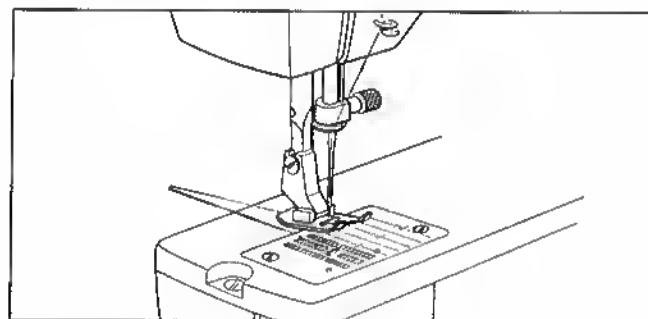


## Bringing up the lower thread

Hold the threaded upper thread slack and turn the handwheel towards you until the needle goes down through the needle plate and then up again. When the needle is in its highest position, pull the upper thread and you will get a loop of the lower thread which is easy to catch. You shouldn't pull the upper thread too hard as this may damage the needle.

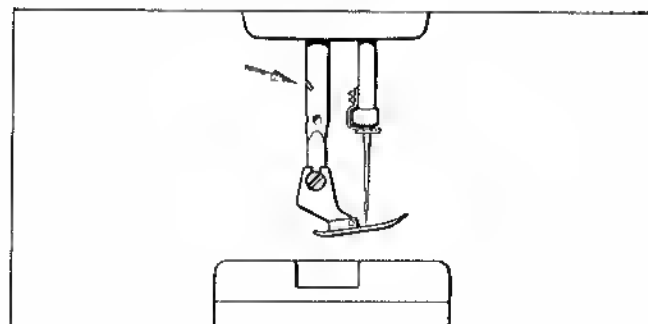


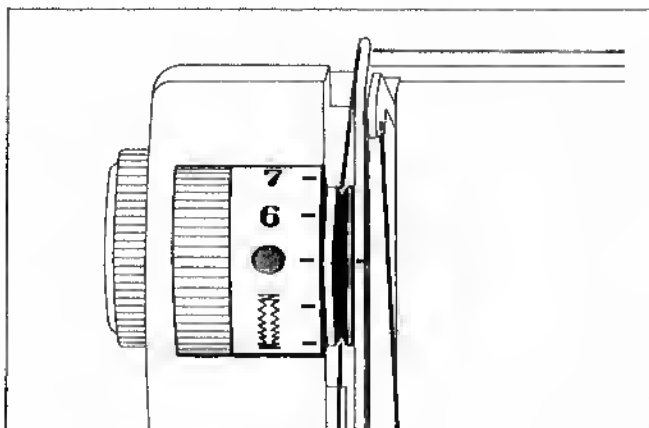
Pull the threads about 6" (15 cm) towards the rear. If the thread ends are too short, the thread may slide out of the eye of needle when you begin to sew.



## Thread cutter

On the back of the presser bar you will find a notch, the thread cutter, which makes it easy for you to cut off the threads.

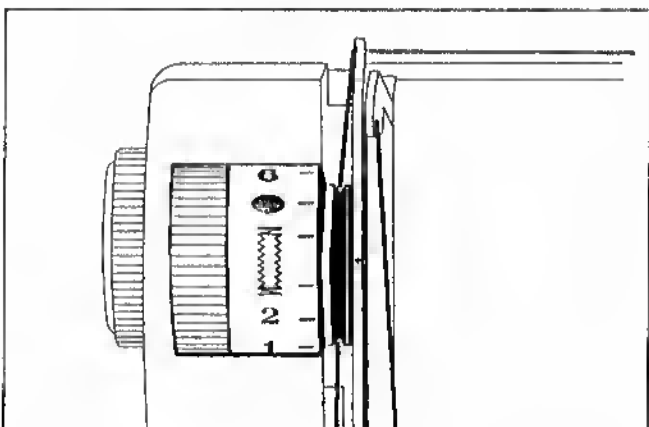




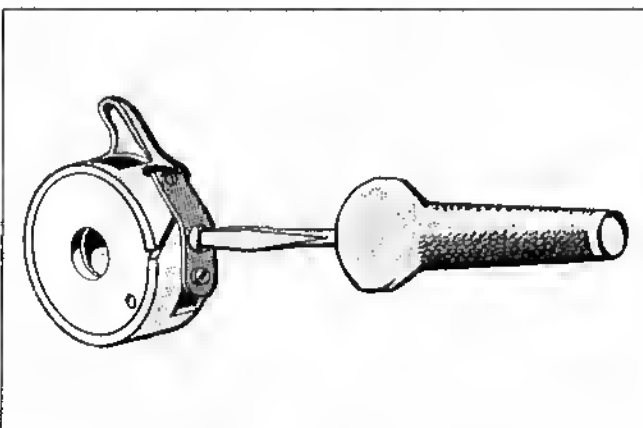
## Tension of upper thread

The dial which regulates the tension of the upper thread is graduated from 0 to 10. Normal thread tension is obtained by setting the red dot at the indicator point. Your machine has been tested with the thread which accompanies it and with the thread tension dial set at the red dot.

The thread tension can be adjusted to suit different materials and thread thicknesses.



There is also a special mark on the thread tension dial for the tension that can be used for making buttonholes. This setting is also most suitable for close pattern stitching, monogramming, embroidering, etc.



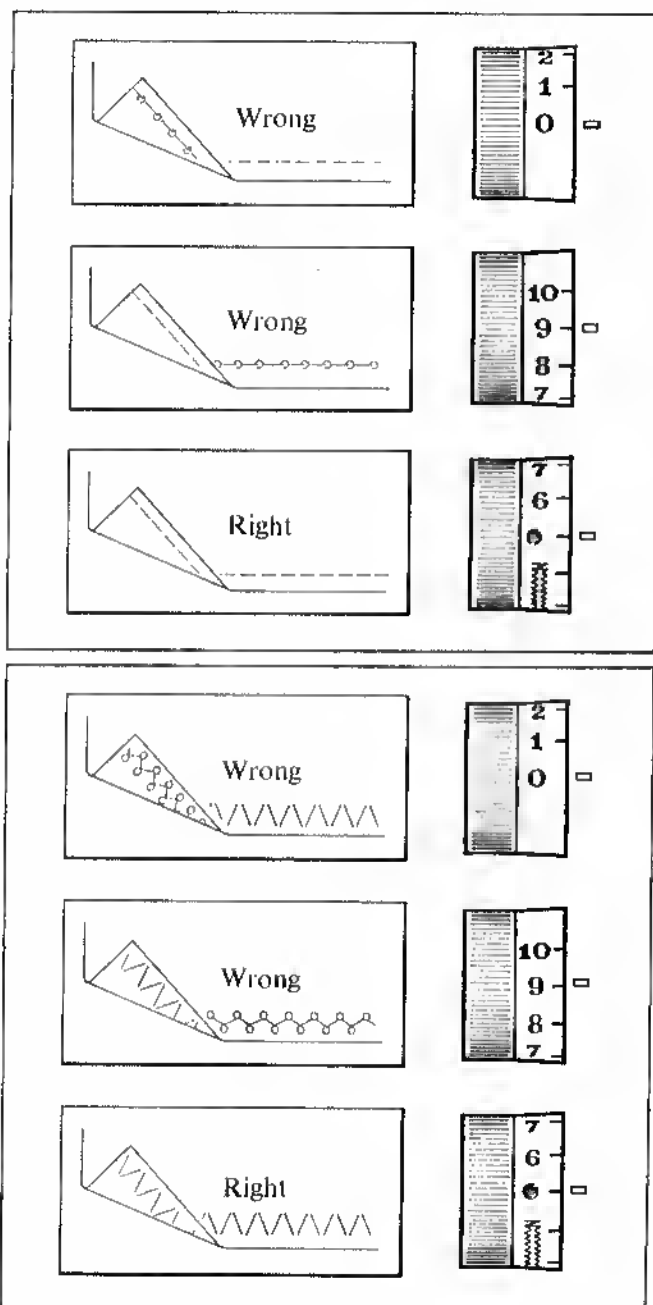
## Tension of lower thread

In most special sewing cases it is sufficient to adjust only the upper thread tension. Rarely do you need to adjust the lower thread tension. If it is necessary to adjust the tension of the lower thread, take out the small screwdriver from the accessory box. Fit it in the larger screw on the thread tension spring and turn it not more than 1/10th of a turn to the left if the thread tension is too tight, to the right if it is too loose.

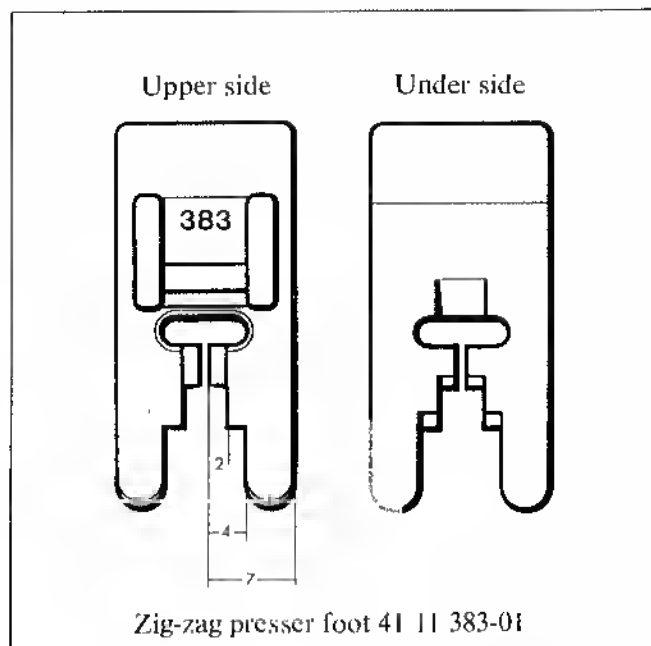
## Correct and incorrect thread tension

In order to easily understand the importance of correct thread tension, you can try different thread tensions by sewing on a scrap of fabric. Begin by using an excessively loose tension, i.e. you turn the upper thread tension dial upwards as far as it will go. Look at the fabric and you will find the lower thread lies straight and the upper thread is drawn down into the lower side of the fabric. If you turn the dial downwards, the opposite occurs. The upper thread lies straight and the lower thread comes up in loops on the top of the cloth. The thread tension is correct when the threads interlock in the middle of the layers of fabric. Before starting to sew, check the tension by sewing on a piece of the same fabric you intend to work with.

Before you begin to use the zig-zag stitch, check that the thread tension is the same as when you did straight stitching. Use a scrap of material to see how the zig-zag stitches look if you set them first on the loosest (upper picture), then on the heaviest thread tension (middle picture). Then finally the correct thread tension will look like that in the lower picture.

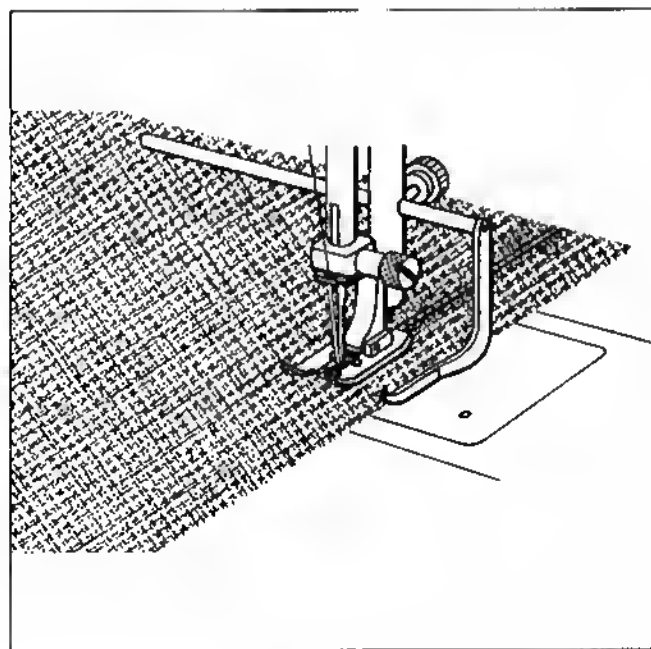






## Zig-zag presser foot

The presser foot (41 11 383-01) which is fitted on the machine at delivery is used for normal straight stitching, zig-zag stitching and other utility stitches. As you can see, it has different notches which can be used as guides when sewing. If you wish to have a seam allowance of about 1/4" (7 mm), let the material run level with the outer edge of the presser foot. (Applies to straight stitching with the needle in the middle position.) By moving one step inwards, you will have a seam allowance of about 5/32" (4 mm). The innermost notch gives a seam allowance of about 5/64" (2 mm).

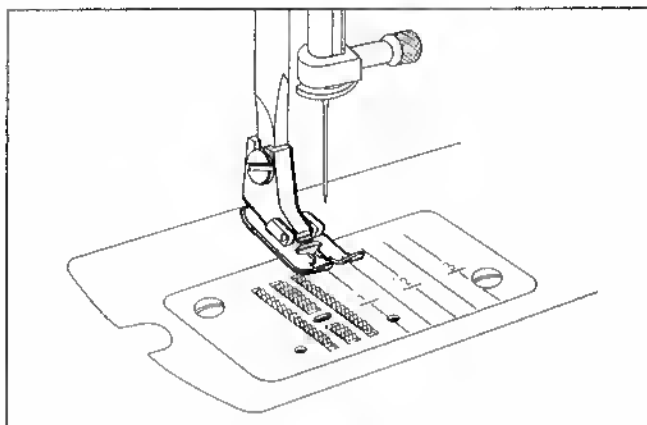


## Edge guide

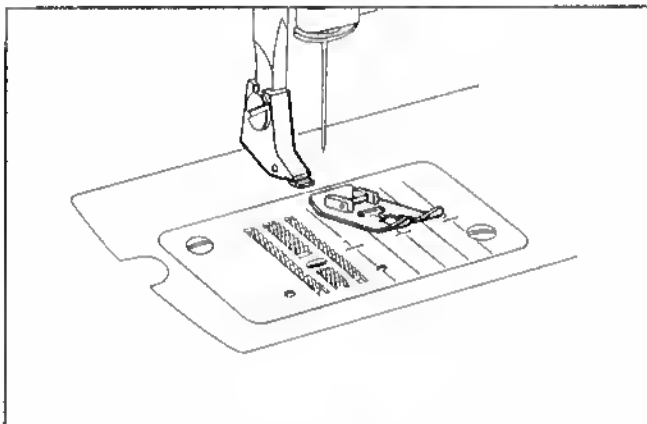
You can easily sew with wider seam allowances with the aid of the edge guide (40 15 420-01) which you will find in the accessory box. The edge guide is inserted through the hole in the presser bar and is secured to the bar by means of an attachment screw (41 11 399-01) which is found in the accessory box.

## Changing the snap-on presser foot

The presser feet which accompany the machine are in the form of loose soles which are held in place on the presser foot “ankle” by a spring. If you wish to change the presser foot, turn the hand wheel towards you until the needle is in the highest position. Remove the presser foot by drawing it towards you while pressing slightly downwards.

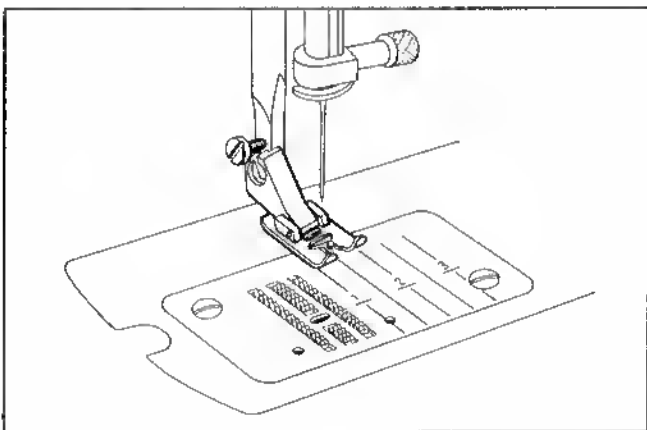


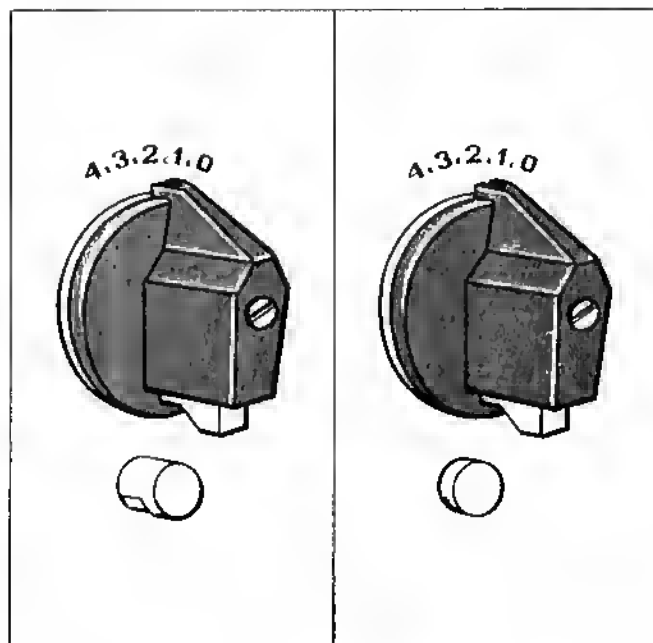
There is a spring at the bottom of the ankle bracket. Slide on the presser foot so that the pin fits into the space between the bracket and the spring. Then press lightly backwards and downwards and the presser foot will snap into the correct position.



## Changing the presser foot “ankle”

Certain presser feet cannot be constructed as loose soles and then the ankle bracket must also be changed. Make sure that the needle is in its highest position. Then loosen the retaining screw with the screwdriver and remove the presser foot.

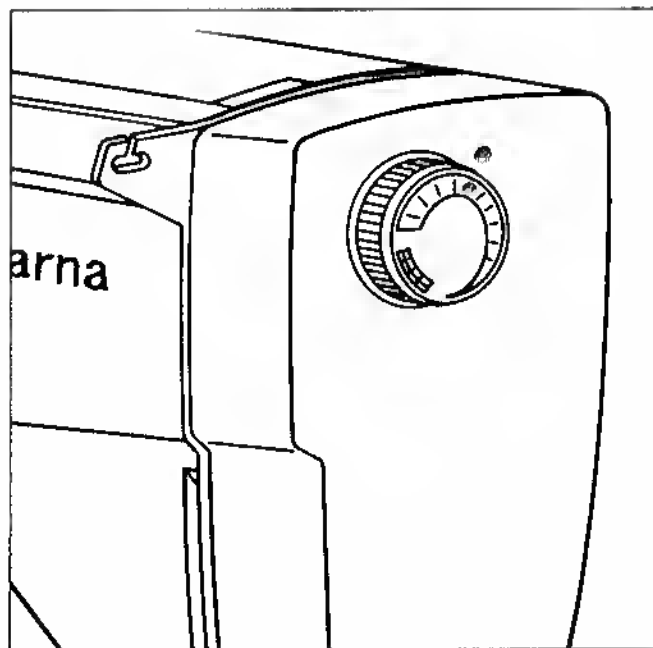





## Feed dog lowering

You lower the feed dog by pressing the drop-feed push-button inwards and downwards at the same time so that the button is held in this position. In order to raise the feed dog again press the button upwards.

Lower the feed dog when you sew on buttons, form closing bars (bartacks) and carry out certain darning work, embroidery, etc.



## Presser foot pressure

Presser foot pressure can be adjusted with the aid of a graduated dial located on the face plate on the left-hand side of the machine. Set the dial at the red point for normal pressure, but for some fabrics it may be better to reduce or increase the pressure somewhat, i.e. turn the dial to smaller or larger lines. When set at the symbol (  ), the presser foot pressure is completely disengaged. This setting is used when darning with darning foot.

If you turn the graduated dial for adjustment of the presser foot pressure to the smallest line, it is possible to do mending work with the zig-zag presser foot. Move the fabric forwards, backwards and sideways by hand. This works best with stitch length dial set at zero.

# Stitch setting

On the right of the machine you will find the dials which are necessary for different types of stitching.

## 1. Pattern scale

Above the three dials is a pattern scale. It shows the stitches you can sew on the machine. The figure opposite each stitch indicates how to set the stitch selector (see below).

## 2. Needle Position Dial

The upper left-hand dial is used to set the needle at left-hand, middle, or right-hand position. To be used, for example when making buttonholes.

## 3. Stitch selector

On the upper left-hand dial you'll find a slide, stitch selector, and above this on the left-hand side of the dial a setting scale with the figures 1 to 5, corresponding to the stitches on the pattern scale. When changing pattern stitches, set the stitch width dial at 0.

## 4. Stitch Length Dial

The upper right-hand dial is used to set the desired stitch length and it is graduated from 0-4. The micro-graduation between 0 and 0.5 permits precision adjustment.

## 5. Reverse Stitching

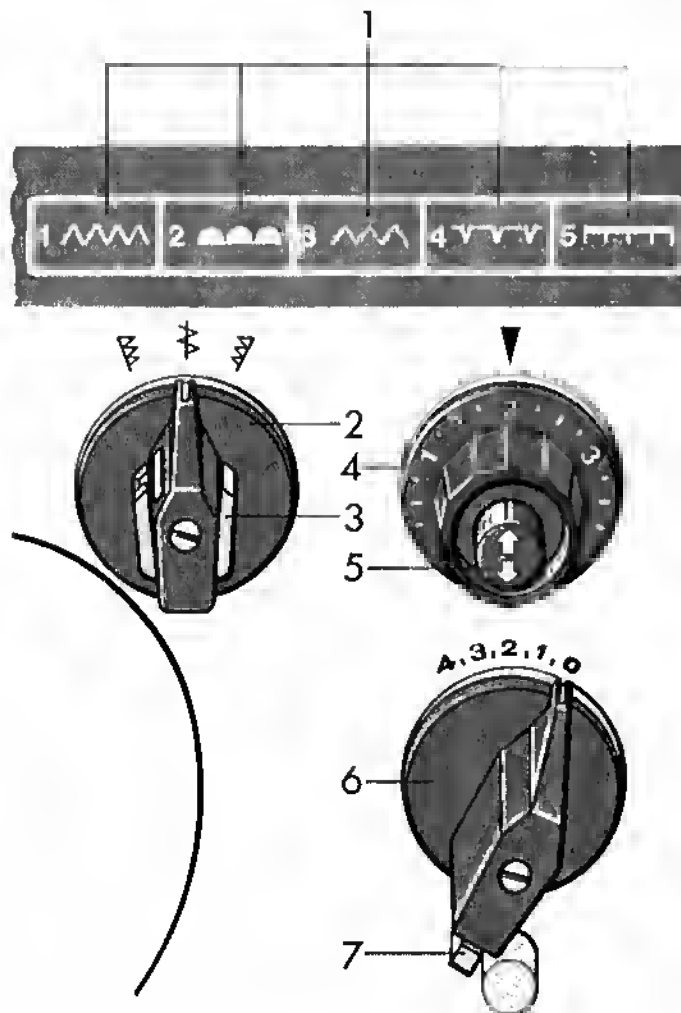
In the center of the stitch length dial is a button for reverse stitching. By pressing this button inwards, the machine will sew in reverse for example when fastening the thread, but will resume normal forwards sewing as soon as it is released. For more extensive reverse stitching, for example when buttonholing, you can lock the button by pressing it inwards and downwards. It is released when you press it upwards.

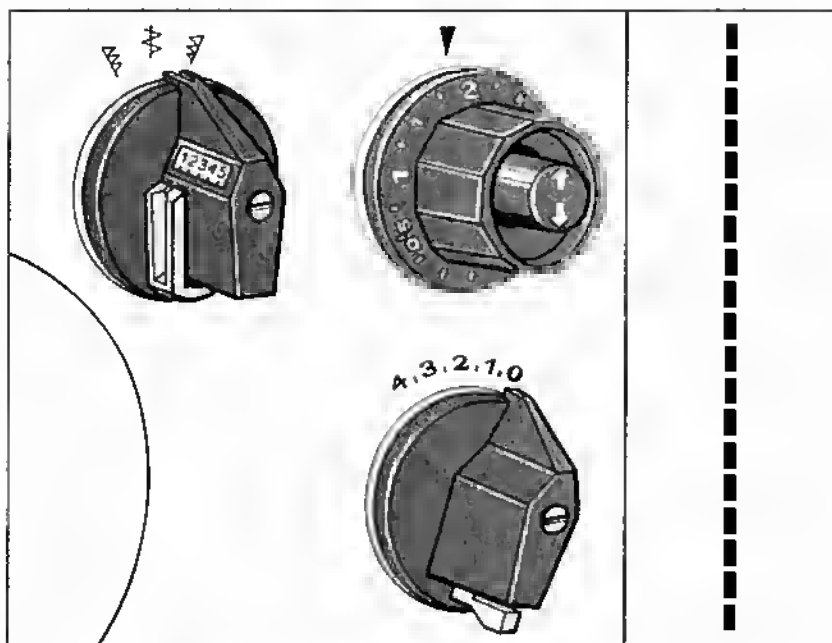
## 6. Stitch Width Dial

The lower dial is used for setting the stitch width without graduation from 0-4.

## 7. Catch

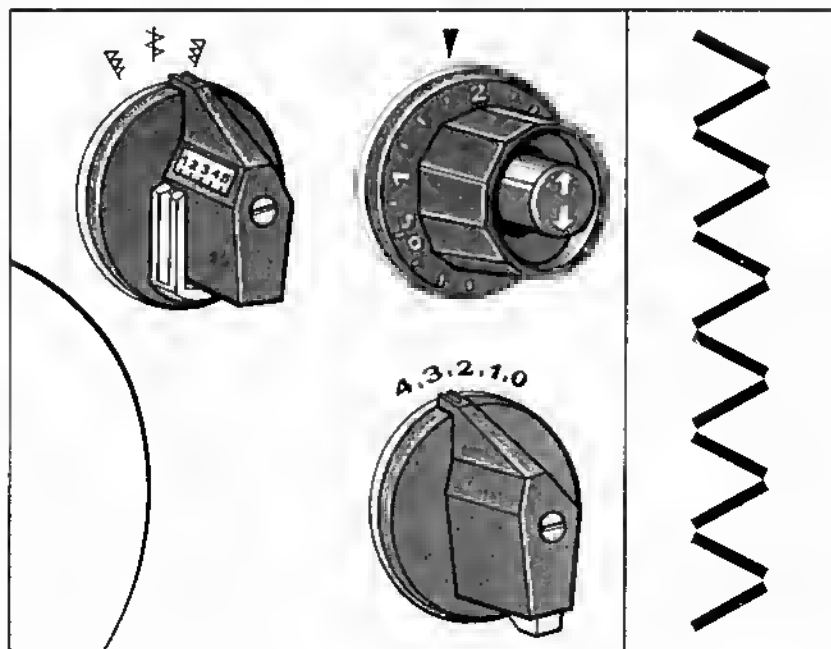
The catch located on the underside of the stitch width knob is to be used when buttonholing.





## Straight stitching

Begin by placing the needle at the highest position, by turning the handwheel towards you and setting the stitch width dial at 0. Set the left-hand dial, the needle position control, to the middle position and the stitch selector at 1. The upper right-hand dial, the stitch length dial, is graduated from 0 to 4, and is set to the desired stitch length, normally 2. The lower dial, the stitch width dial, should be set at 0 for straight stitching.



## Zig-zag stitching

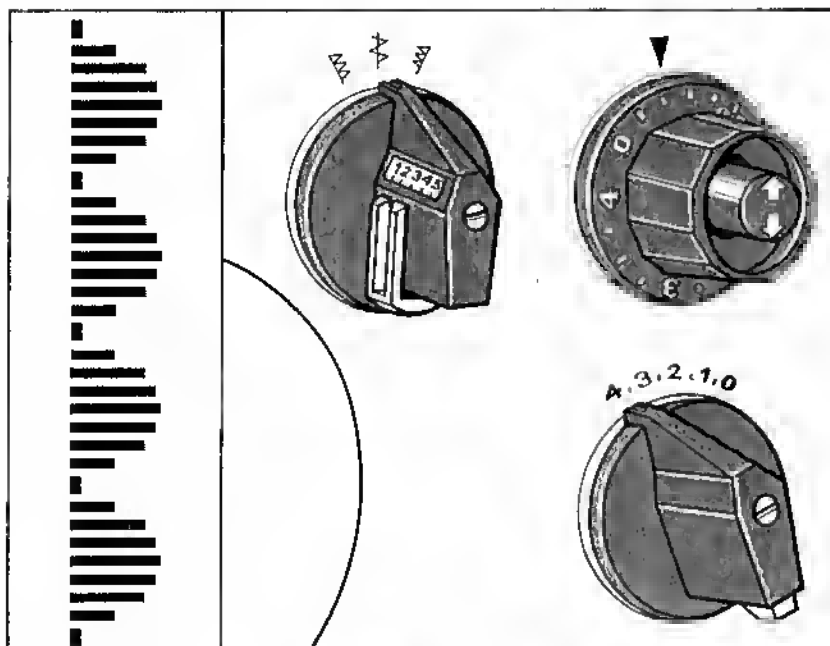
Begin by placing the needle at the highest position, by turning the handwheel towards you and setting the stitch width dial at 0. Set the left-hand dial, the needle position control, to the middle position and the stitch selector at 1. The upper right-hand dial, the stitch length dial, is set to the desired stitch length. The lower dial, the stitch width dial, should be set to the desired stitch width. Choose a suitable combination of stitch length and stitch width. The stitch width and length can be adjusted while the machine is running.

## Scallop stitching

Begin by placing the needle at the highest position, by turning the handwheel towards you and setting the stitch width dial at 0.

Then set the left-hand dial to the middle position, the stitch selector at 2, the stitch length at 0.3 and the stitch width at 4.

Scallop stitching can be used when finishing off edges and as a decorative seam.

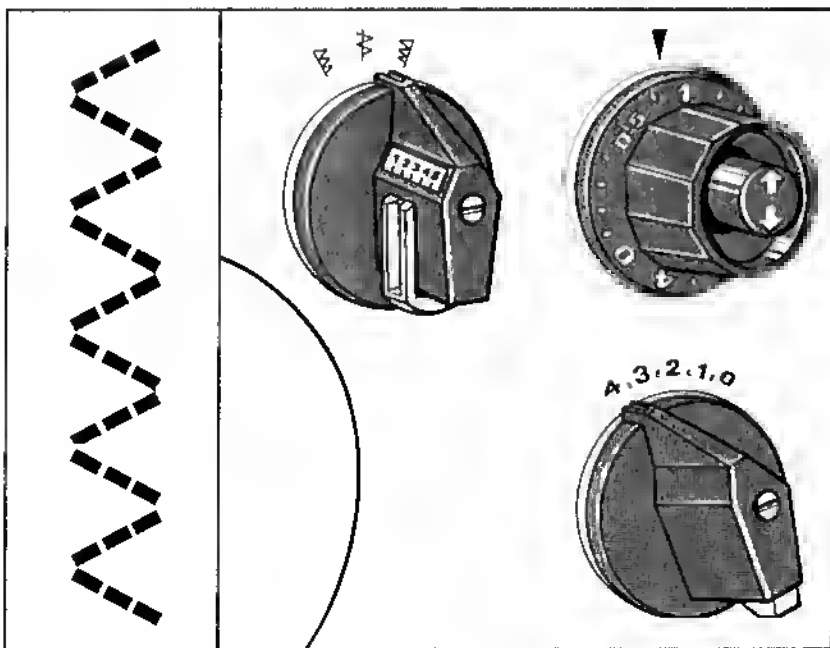


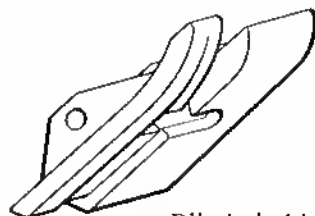
## Three-step zig-zag

Begin by placing the needle at the highest position, by turning the handwheel towards you and setting the stitch width dial at 0.

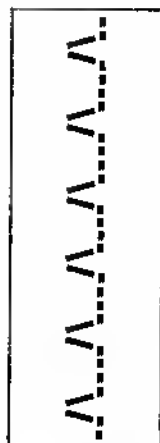
Then set the left-hand dial to the middle position, the stitch selector at 3 for three-step zig-zag, stitch length at 1 and stitch width at 4.

Three-step zig-zag is used for sewing towelling, jersey and knitwear, for overcasting in elastic, thin or easily frayed fabrics and for darning and mending.



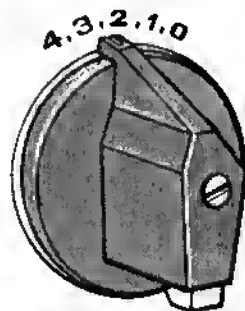
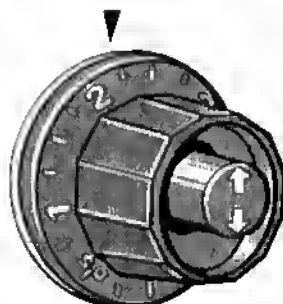
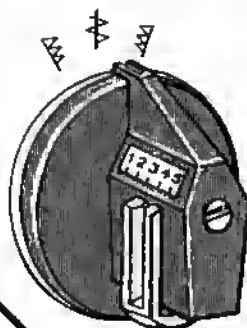


Blindstitching  
presser foot  
41 14 228-01



## Blindstitching

Turn the handwheel towards you until the needle is in its highest position. Set the stitch width dial at 0.



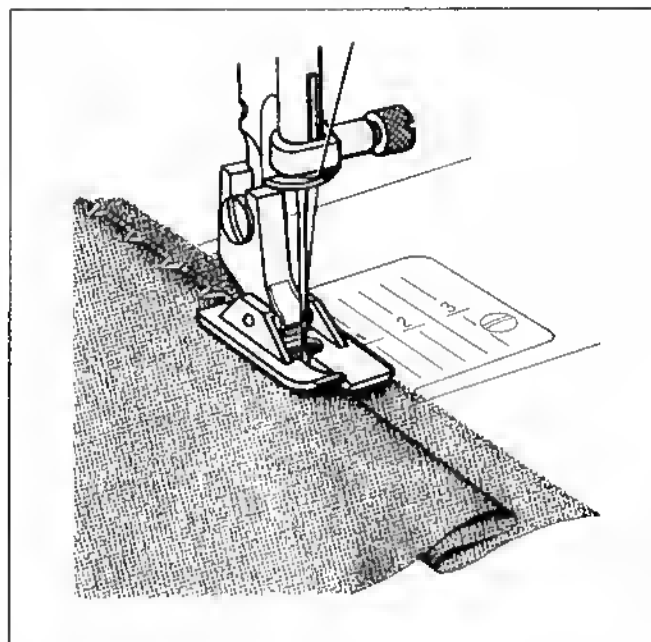
Then set the left-hand dial to the middle position, the stitch selector at 4, the stitch length dial at 2-2.5 and the stitch width dial at 2-3.

Blindstitching is used for hemming skirts, for example, without the stitches showing on the right side. As you will see from the sketch, it consists of four straight stitches and one zig-zag stitch.

You will find the blindstitching presser foot (41 14 228-01) in the accessory box. Attach it in the same way as the regular presser foot.

Fold the fabric as shown in the sketch. Before beginning to sew, you might wish to engage the power gear. Make sure that the fold line of the fabric follows the right-hand side of the slit of the presser foot.

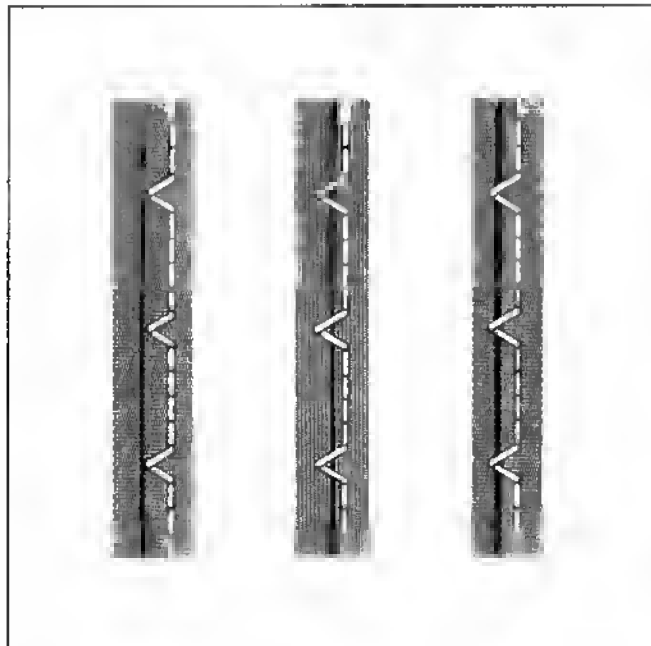
The recommended setting is an average setting, which means that you can either increase or decrease the stitch length to vary the distance between the stitches.



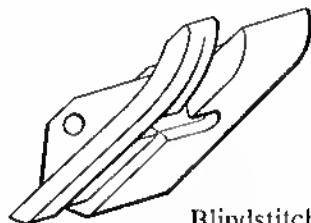
The stitch width may also be varied. In the left illustration can be seen how the stitches fail to reach the fold line of the fabric, indicating you should increase the stitch width, or make sure that the fold line of the fabric exactly follows the right-hand side of the slit.

In the middle illustration the stitch width has been increased too much, leading to excessive "bite", indicating you should decrease the stitch width.

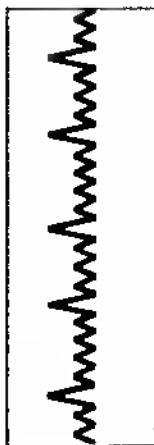
In the far right illustration is shown how a correctly sewn blindstitched hem should look. The seam catches only one or two threads of the fold line.





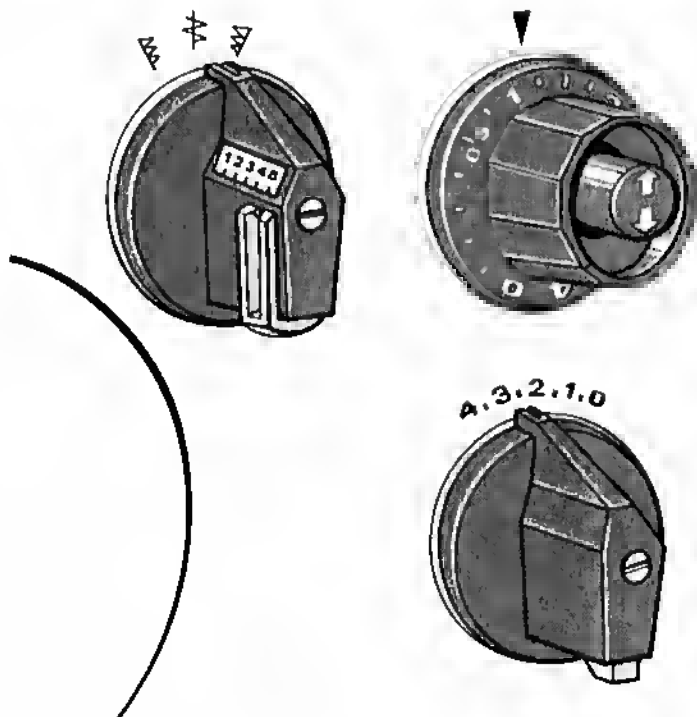


Blindstitching  
presser foot  
41 14 228-01



## Elastic blindstitch

Turn the handwheel towards you until the needle is in its highest position. Set the stitch width dial at 0.



Then set the left-hand dial to the middle position, the stitch selector at 5, the stitch length dial at 1–1.5 and the stitch width dial at 2.5–3.

The elastic blindstitch has small zig-zag stitches between the larger zig-zag stitches. It is used for hemming knit and stretch fabrics.

## Buttonholes

In order to sew buttonholes, you should change over to the buttonhole foot (41 11 650-01). You will find it in the accessory box and it is attached in the same way as the ordinary snap-on presser foot. The buttonhole foot has graduated markings to help you make the buttonholes the same length.

Loosen the upper thread tension by turning the thread tension dial to the buttonhole symbol.

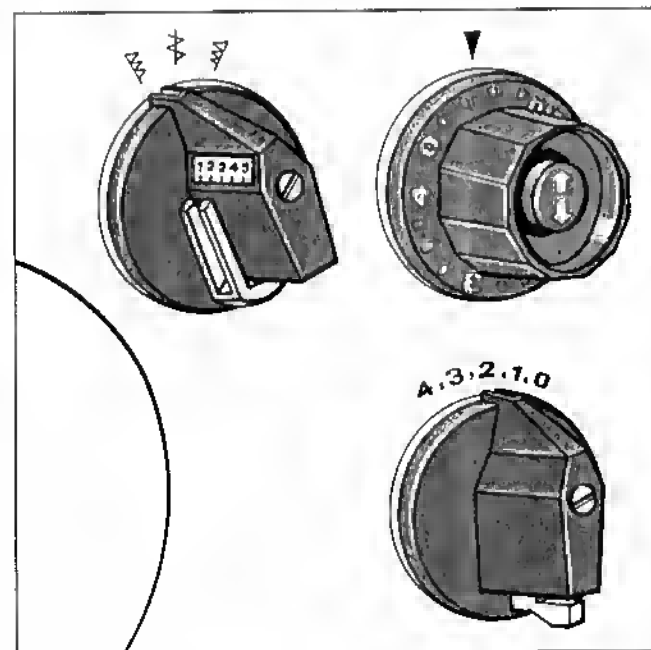
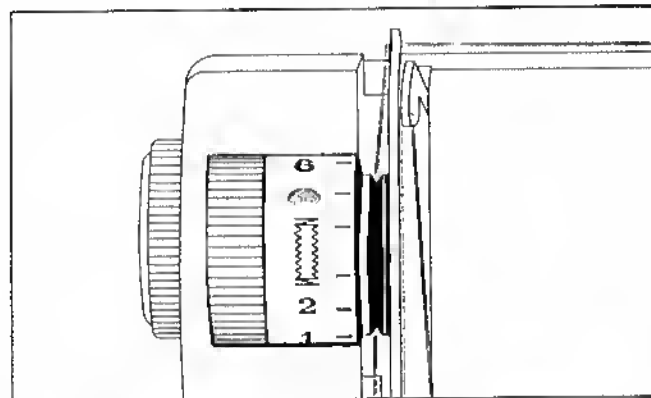
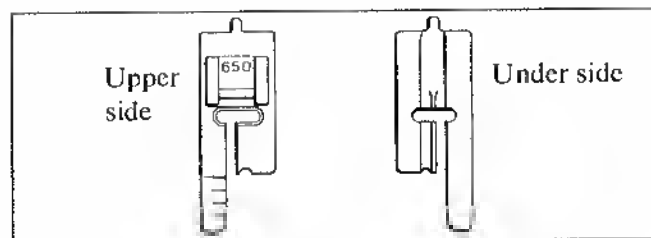
The buttonhole will look better, if you use a fine thread.

Mark on the fabric where you want to place the buttonhole.

Always first test sew a buttonhole and adjust the stitch setting.

Begin as usual by making sure that the needle is in the highest position and setting the stitch width dial at 0.

Then turn the needle position control to the left. Set the stitch selector at 1, the stitch length dial at 0.3 and press in the reverse stitching button and fasten it. **NOTE:** When sewing buttonholes, the reverse stitching button must not be regulated by hand. Turn the stitch width dial to 4 and slide the catch under the dial inwards. Then turn the dial to 2 towards stop. Put the fabric under the presser foot, *remembering that the machine begins to sew in reverse.* The buttonhole-sewing is shown step by step on the next page.



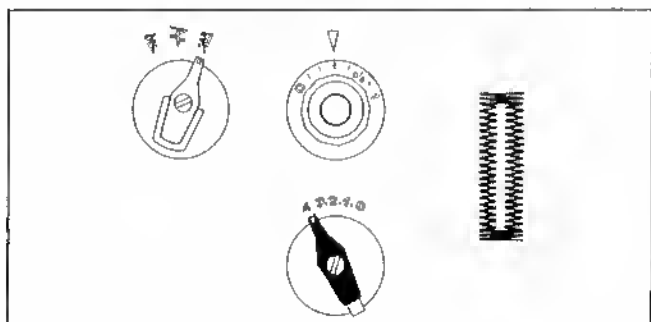
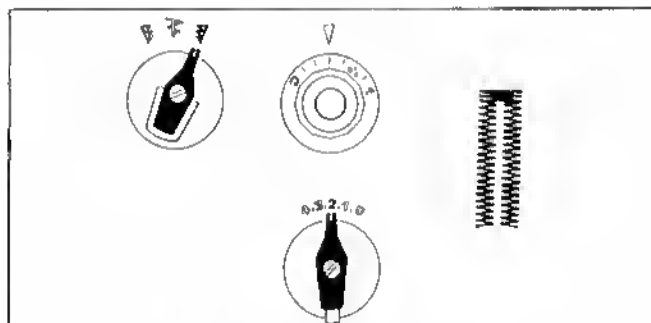
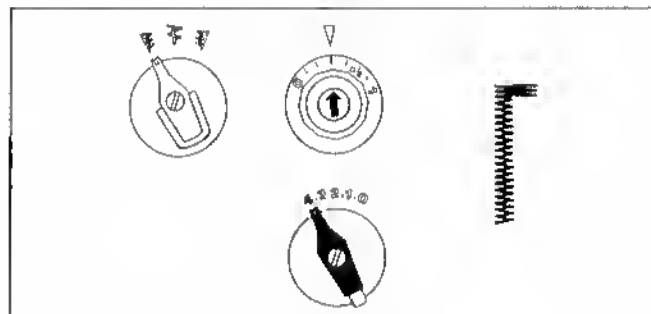
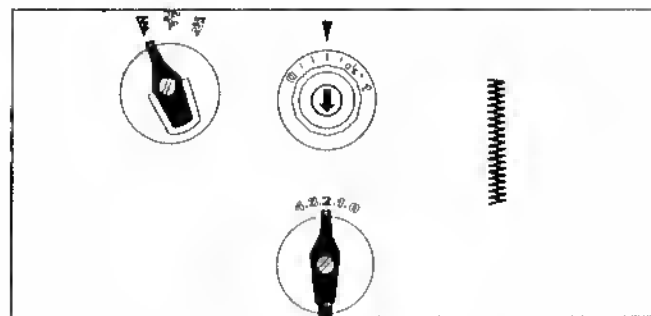
## Buttonholes (cont.)

You begin by sewing the first column. If the stitches are not sufficiently close, reduce the stitch length slightly. Stop the machine when you have reached the required length of the column. Make sure that the needle is free from the fabric.

The next step is to form the first closing bar. Set the stitch width dial at 4 and release the reverse stitching button, by pressing it upwards. Hold back the feeding of the fabric or lower the feed dog and sew three or four stitches. Then stop the machine, with the needle free from the fabric.

Set the stitch width dial at 2 against stop and the needle position control to the right. Sew the second column, until it is the same length as the first one. Stop the machine, with the needle free from the fabric.

The next step is the second closing bar. Set the stitch width dial at 4. Sew three or four stitches, while holding back the fabric or lowering the feed dog. Stop the machine, with the needle free from the fabric. Draw the catch on the stitch width dial upwards and set the dial at 0. Fasten the thread with a few stitches, by holding back the fabric or lowering the feed-dog.



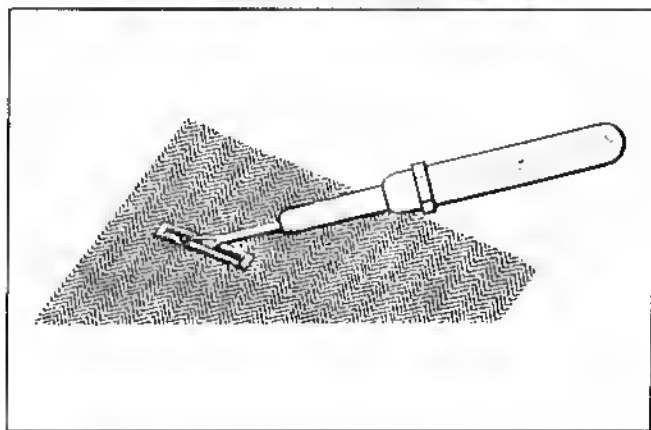
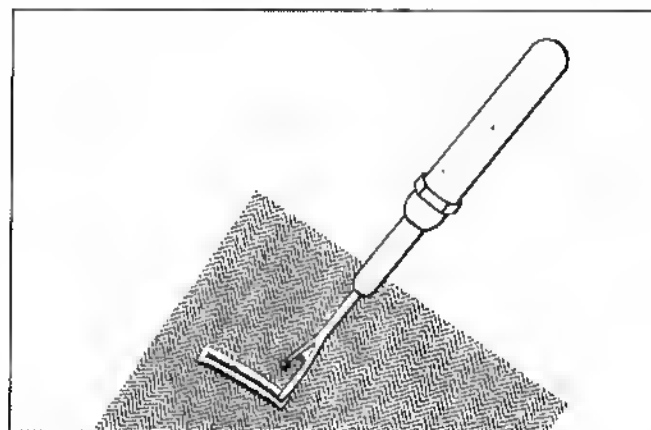
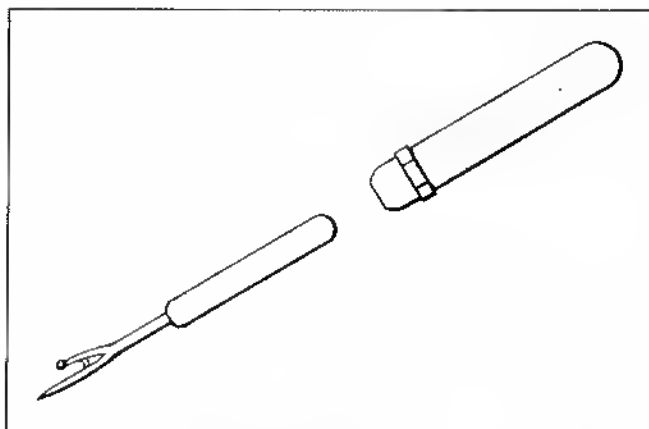
## Buttonhole knife

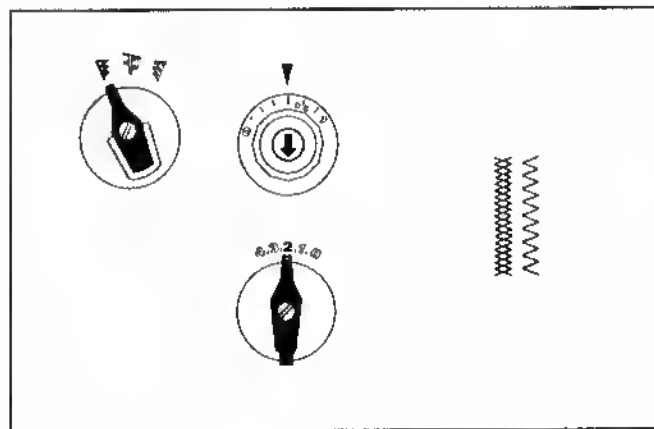
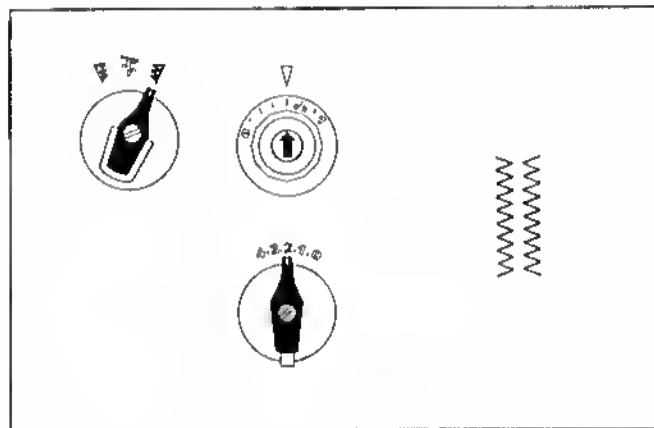
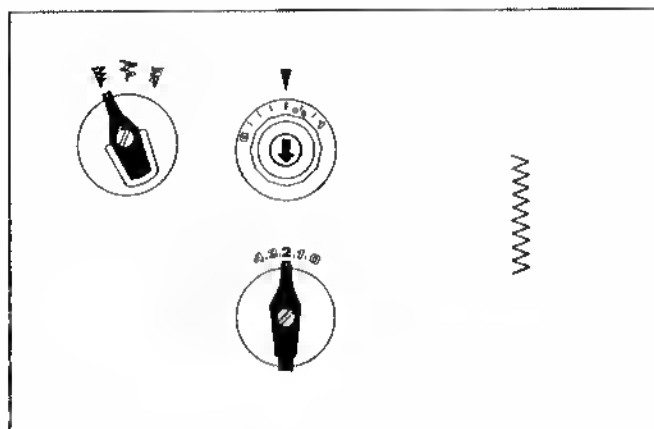
The buttonhole knife (40 15 399-01), which you will find in the accessory box, is equipped with a safety cap which, when taken off, can be pushed onto the back of the knife, providing a good handle.

Pierce the fabric at right angles until the curved edge reaches down to the buttonhole.

With the knife more or less parallel to the fabric, push forward, taking care not to cut through the end of the buttonhole. The small red bead serves as a guide.

Cut the buttonhole to the middle and then repeat the cut from the other direction.





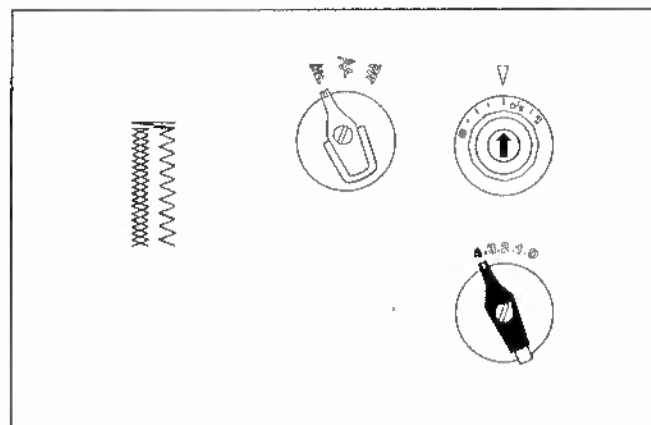
## Reinforced buttonholes

Garments subject to heavy wear or buttons subject to special strain require even stronger buttonholes. Set the stitch selector at 1 and the needle position control at the left-hand symbol. Then set the stitch length dial at 0.4. Press in the reverse stitching button and lock it. Turn the stitch width dial to 4 and slide the catch under the dial inwards. Then turn the dial to 2 towards stop. Sew the first column in the same way as for a normal buttonhole but with slightly longer stitches.

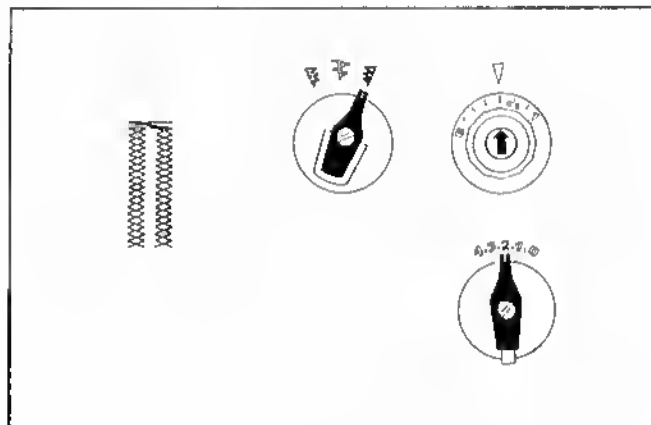
When the column is the right length, stop the machine with the needle free from the fabric, turn the needle position control to the right-hand symbol and disengage the reverse stitch button by pressing it upwards. Sew the next column without making any closing bar. Stop the machine, with the needle free from the fabric, when the second column is the same length as the first one.

The next step is to turn the needle position control to the left-hand symbol, press in the reverse stitching button and lock it into position. Sew the first column once more. If you should have difficulty with the feed, increase the stitch length slightly.

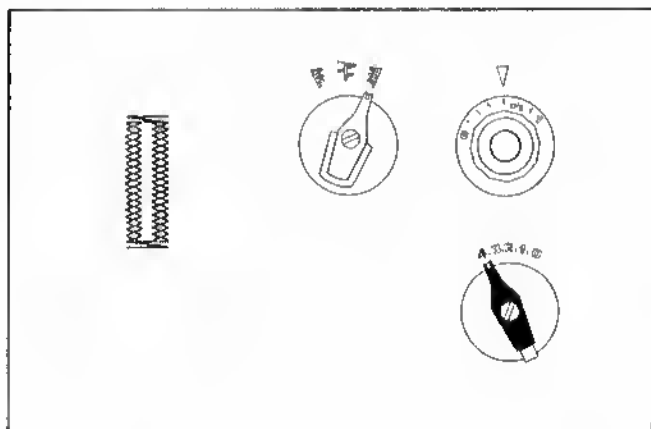
The next moment is to sew the closing bar. Set the stitch width at 4 and release the reverse stitching button. Sew three or four stitches, while holding back the fabric or lowering the feed-dog. Do not forget to have the needle free from the fabric before the next setting.

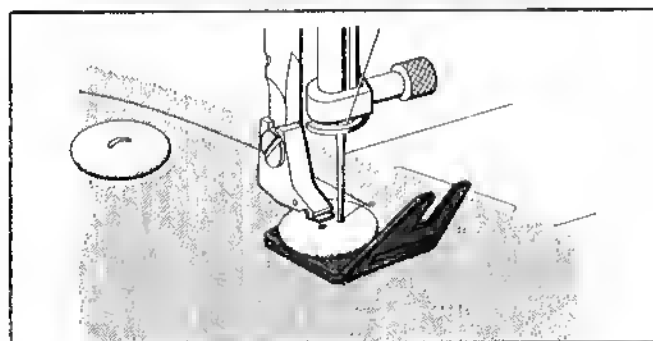
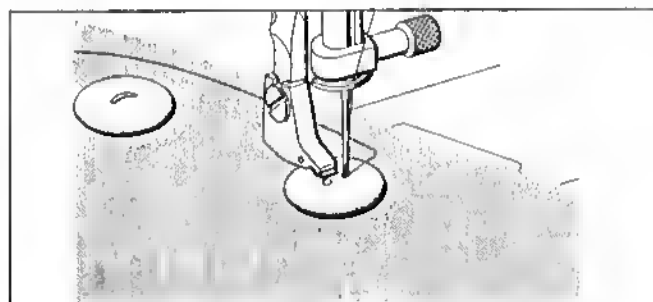
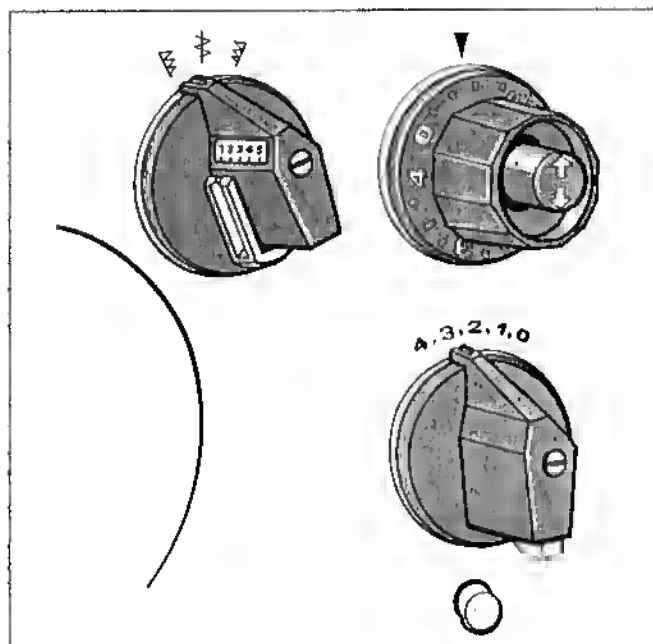


Now turn the needle control dial to the right-hand symbol and the stitch width dial to 2 and sew the second column once more.




The buttonhole is now finished off by setting the stitch width dial at 4, and sew three or four stitches to form the last closing bar, while holding back the fabric or lowering the feed-dog. You then turn the stitch width dial to 0 and fasten off, by sewing a few stitches, while holding back the fabric or lowering the feed dog.





## Sewing on buttons

For sewing on buttons, set the upper left-hand dial to the symbol (  ) for the left-hand starting position. Lower the feed dog by pressing the drop feed push-button inwards and downwards so that the button is held in this position.

Remove the presser foot, put the button in place and lower the presser bar. Set the stitch width dial to a suitable setting – about 3; most buttons have a spacing of 1/8"-5/32" (3-4 mm) between the holes – turn the hand wheel towards you and test carefully that the needle goes through the center of first one hole and then the other. Depress the foot control without disturbing the position of the button. Hold both thread ends behind the bracket and sew 5-6 stitches. Then move to the other holes and repeat the process. Set the stitch width dial to 0 and lock the thread.

When the button has been sewn on and you wish to return to ordinary sewing, press the feed dog lowering button inwards/upwards, to go back to its previous normal position.

## Button reed

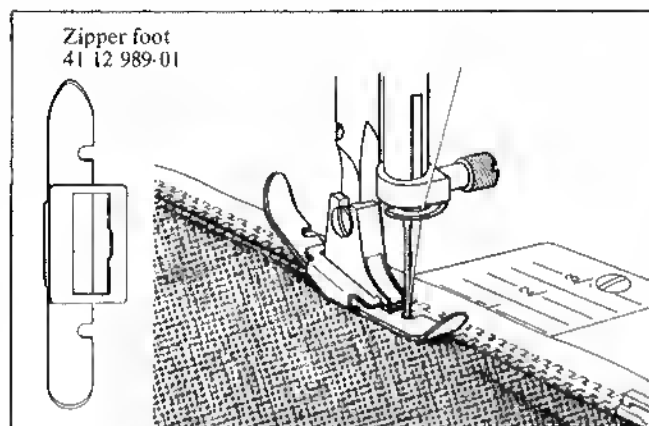
When sewing buttons on garments, a "stem" is often desired so that the button stands slightly away from the fabric. You can use the button reed (41 11 732-01) for this. Use the thin end when sewing buttons on thin fabrics, the thick end for heavier fabrics.

Fix the button with a stitch. Raise the presser bar and place the button reed between the button and the fabric. Lower the presser bar and sew on the button.

Remove the button reed, draw the threads between the button and the fabric and wind them a few times around the stem.


## Zipper foot

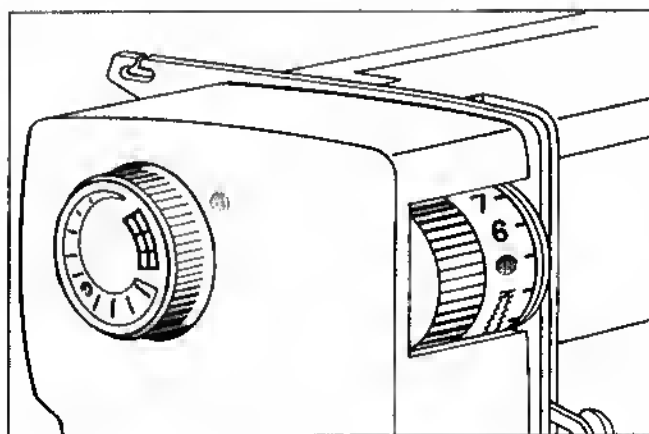
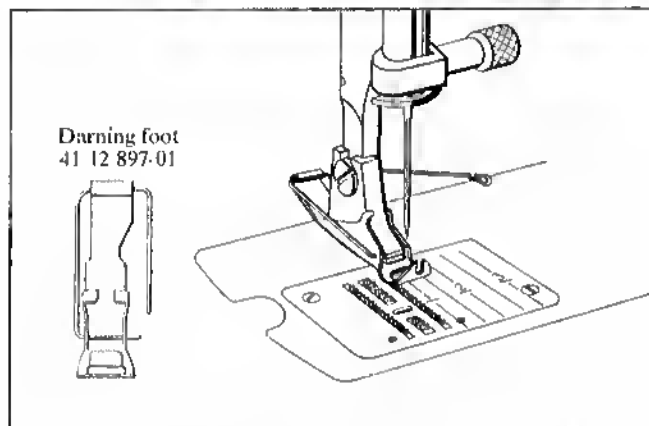
The zipper foot (41 12 989-01) can be attached so that it comes either to the right or to the left of the needle. This makes it possible to sew on both sides of the zipper without turning the work.



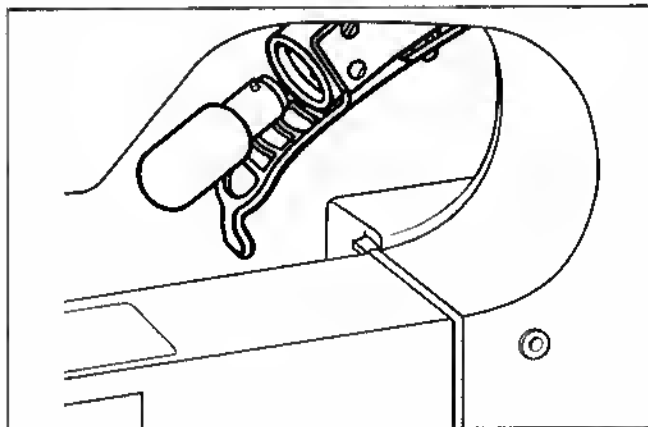
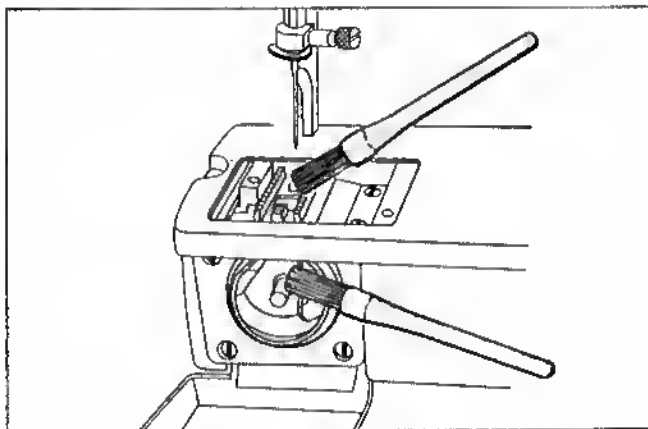
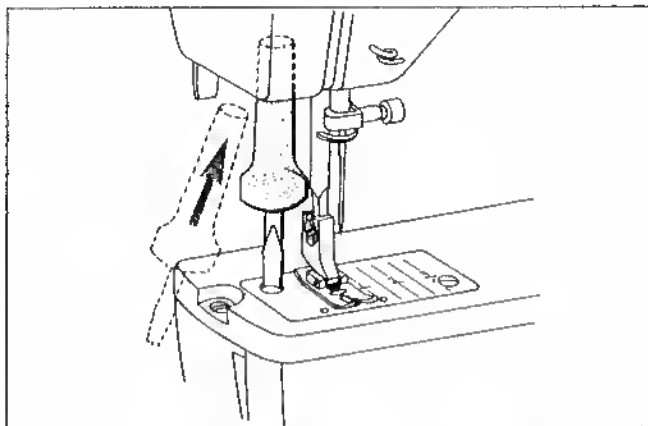
## Darning foot

Set the needle to the highest position and then the darning foot (41 12 897-01) can be attached in the same way as the other snap-on presser feet, i.e. the transverse pin is pressed into the attachment.

The action of the presser foot is accomplished by means of a vibrator. Engage the vibrator by turning the dial for the presser foot pressure (lower left, page 18) to the symbol (  ). Don't forget to lower the feed dog before you start darning.







## Care of the machine

In order to serve you satisfactorily, your new sewing machine requires cleaning. It need not be oiled, however. The throat plate (needle plate) should occasionally be removed and the teeth of the feed dog brushed clean by means of the brush (40 15 555-01) which you'll find in the box of accessories.

Remove the throat plate by loosening the screws. The left one is accessible if the upper handle part of the screwdriver is inserted under the face plate.

Whenever necessary, the bobbin case and shuttle should also be brushed clean. Sizing or finishing compounds from the fabric can adhere to the spindle of the shuttle and affect the machine's performance. In such a case the spindle should be cleaned with the brush. Also check that any thread remainders, wound around the spindle, are removed.

## Changing the light bulb

A projection to lower the light assembly is found on the left of the light guard. Lower the light guard. Grasp the light bulb, press it inwards and turn the bulb counter-clockwise.

When inserting a new light bulb, press it into the socket as far as it will go and turn it clockwise.

The correct wattage of the bulb is shown on the plate at the back of the machine. Use only Husqvarna-Viking bulbs.

## Maintenance hints

In most cases poor sewing results are due to a blunt or damaged needle. Therefore always examine the needle first before taking any other action.

### *Unattractive stitches – unattractive seam*

1. The needle is incorrectly inserted. See page 10.
2. The needle is bent or blunt. Change the needle.
3. The thread tension is not correct. See page 16.
4. The machine is incorrectly threaded. See pages 13-14.
5. The needle, thread and fabric do not correspond. See table, page 10.
6. The lower thread is not the same thickness as the upper thread.
7. The lower thread is unevenly wound. See pages 11-12.
8. The bobbin is incorrectly inserted in the bobbin case. See page 13.
9. Lint or threads wrapped around the spindle of the shuttle. See page 34.

### *Needle breaks*

1. The needle is incorrectly inserted. See page 10.
2. The throat plate is too loose. Tighten the throat plate with the larger screwdriver. See page 34.
3. You may have helped the machine to feed through the fabric by pulling it. The needle can then easily come against the throat plate and be broken.
4. The needle is not the right size. Use Husqvarna-Viking 705 H needles.

### *Upper thread breaks*

1. The needle is incorrectly inserted. See page 10.
2. The needle is bent or blunt. Change the needle.
3. The upper thread is incorrectly threaded. See page 14.
4. The upper thread is too tightly tensioned. See thread tension pages 16-17.
5. The thread is knotted.
6. The needle and thread do not correspond. See needle and thread table on page 10.
7. The hole in the throat plate is chipped and has sharp edges. Polish with an emery cloth or change the throat plate. See page 34.
8. The needle groove or needle eye has too sharp edges. Change the needle. See page 10.
9. Thread is entangled on the spool pin.

### *Lower thread breaks*

1. The bobbin case is incorrectly inserted. See page 13.
2. The lower thread is incorrectly threaded. See page 13.
3. The lower thread is too tightly tensioned. See pages 16-17.
4. The bobbin is unevenly wound. See pages 11-12.
5. The bobbin is wound too full. See pages 11-12.
6. The throat plate hole is damaged. Polish it with an emery cloth or change the throat plate. See page 34.
7. Lint or thread is wrapped around the spindle of the shuttle. See page 34.

## Maintenance hints (cont.)

### *Lower thread not brought up by the upper thread*

The needle is incorrectly inserted. See page 10.

### *Uneven thread tension*

This may be due to poor thread quality.

### *Irregular bobbin winding*

1. The bobbin is not pressed in far enough. See page 11.
2. The machine is not correctly threaded for bobbin winding. See page 11.
3. The thread guide for bobbin winding is not correctly adjusted. See page 12.

### *Fabric puckers*

1. The upper thread too tightly tensioned. Correct upper thread tension is illustrated on page 17.
2. The upper and lower thread tension is too tight in relation to the thickness of the fabric. See page 17.

### *Stitch length varies*

1. The feed dog is choked by dust and dirt. Clean it with the special brush or small screwdriver. See page 34.
2. The presser foot pressure is disengaged. See page 20.
3. Not enough presser foot pressure. See page 20.

### *The seam is too loose. Fabric layers not held together*

The thread tension is too slack. The adjustment of the thread tension is illustrated on pages 16-17.

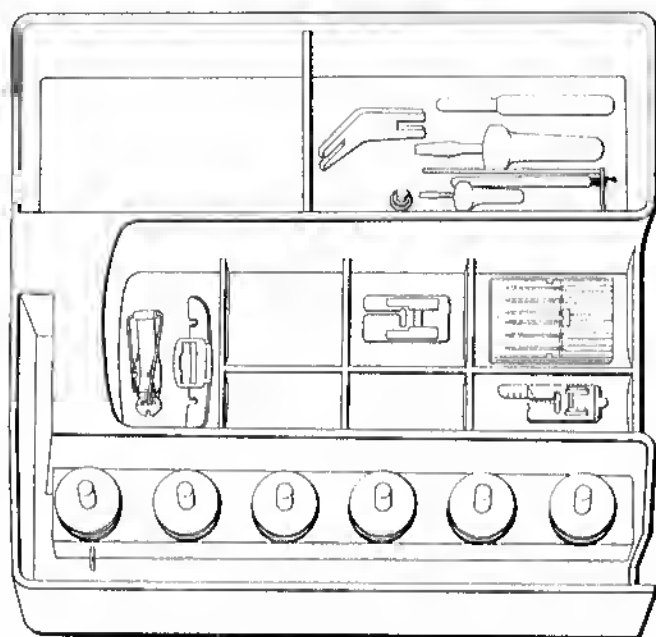
### *Machine does not feed the fabric*

1. The stitch length dial is set on 0.
2. The feed dog is lowered. Raise it by pressing the feed dog lowering button upwards. See page 20.
3. The presser foot pressure is disengaged. See page 20.

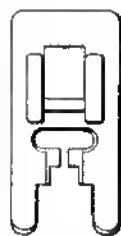
### *Machine runs shaggishly*

1. Dirt or lint has got under the throat plate. Loosen the throat plate and brush clean between the teeth of the feed dog. See page 34.
2. Dirt or lint has got into the shuttle. Take out the bobbin and bobbin case and brush clean with special brush. See page 34.
3. The wall outlet voltage is too low.

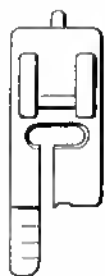
# Contents of accessory box



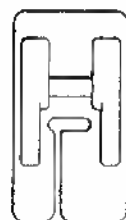
41 15 655-06 Accessory box, complete with standard accessories.



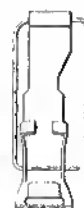
41 11 383-01  
Zig-zag presser  
foot mounted  
on the machine



41 11 650-01  
Buttonhole foot



41 14 228-01  
Blindstitching  
presser foot



41 12 897-01  
Darning foot,  
with and without  
yarn insertion

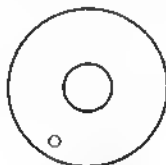


41 12 989-01  
Zipper foot

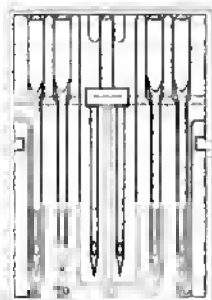
# Contents of accessory box



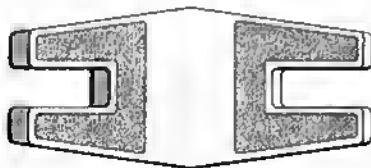
41 11 399-01  
Attachment screw



40 11 770-01  
Bobbins, six



40 15 819-01 Needle case with  
needles, system 705 H



41 11 732-01 Button reed



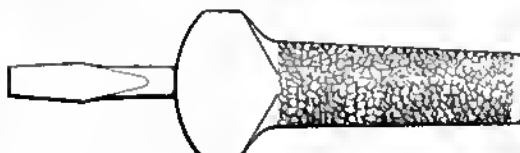
40 15 420-01 Edge guide



40 15 555-01 Brush



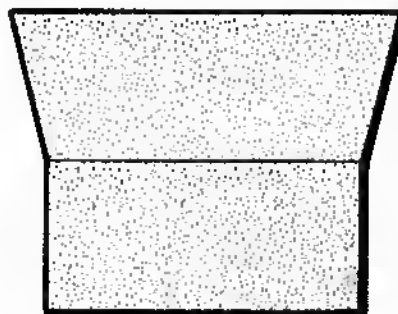
40 15 399-01 Buttonhole knife (seam ripper)



41 12 699-01 Large screwdriver

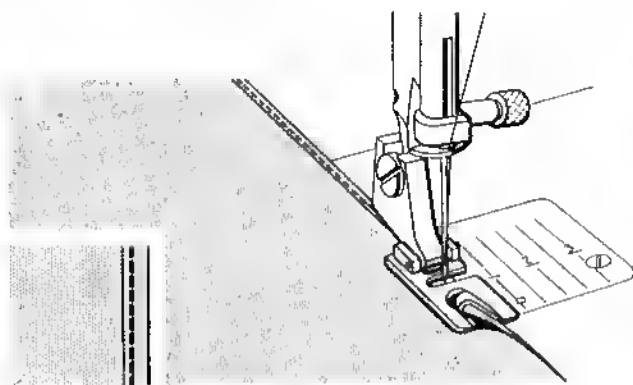


41 12 697-01 Small screwdriver

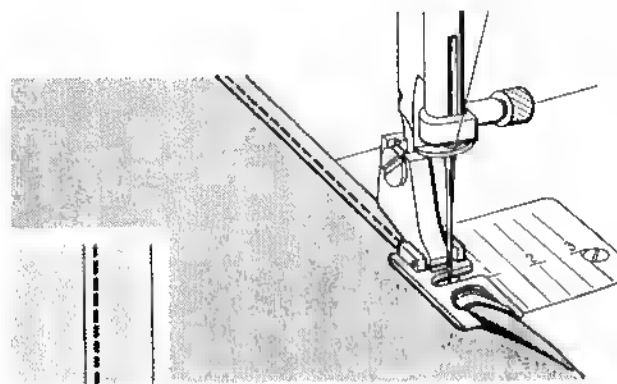


41 15 799-01 Lead holder

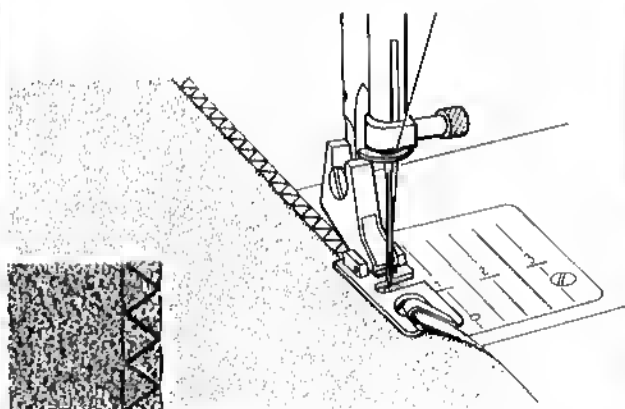
## Extra accessories



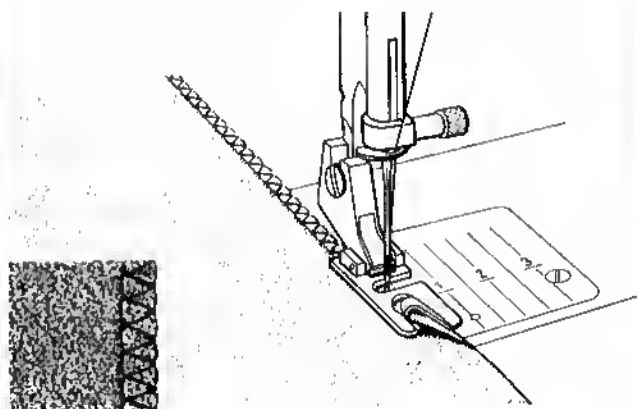
41 11 384-01 Straight stitch jointed hemmer, 5/64" (2 mm).



41 11 385-01 Jointed hemmer 3/16" (5 mm), straight and zig-zag stitching.

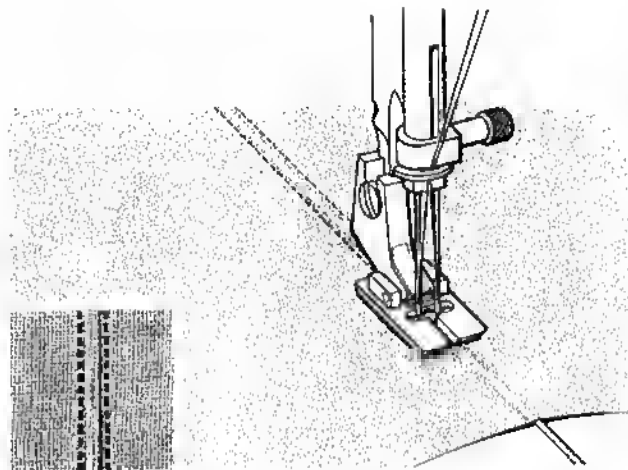


41 11 386-01 Jointed hemmer for scalloping, 1/8" (3 mm), zig-zag and hard tension. Suitable for soft material.

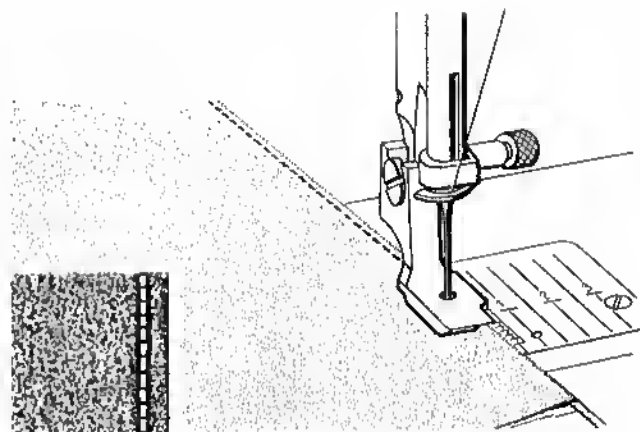


41 11 387-01 Jointed hemmer for rolled seams, 5/64" (2 mm), zig-zag. Suitable for thin material.

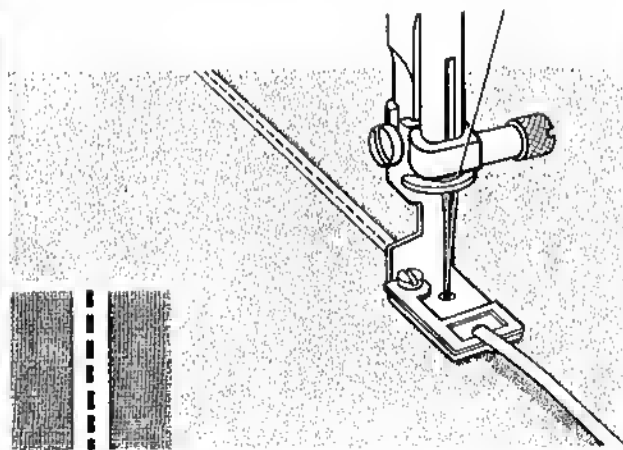
## Extra accessories



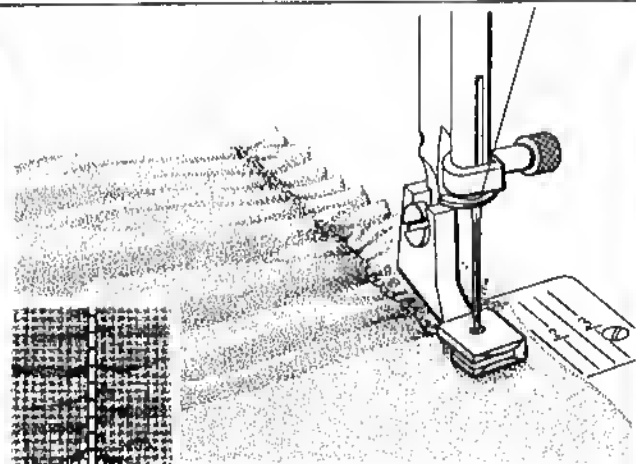
41 11 388-01 Jointed presser foot, 1 groove, for raised seam, with or without cord.



40 93 022-01 Piping attachment. Insert the cord between the layers of the material.

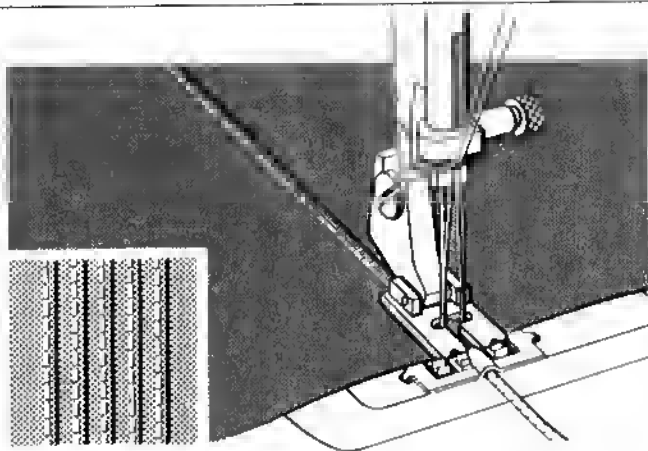


40 93 005-01 Presser foot for attaching braiding, which is inserted through a guide and attached with a straight stitch in the middle of the braiding.



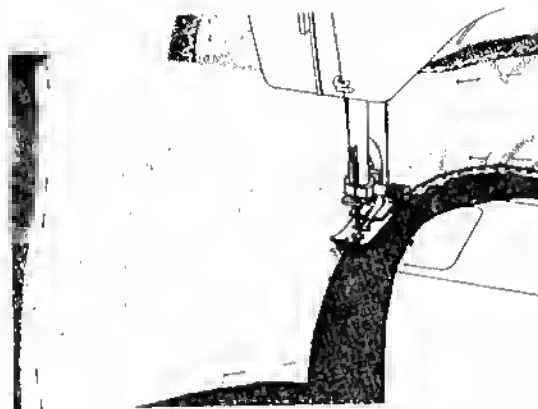
40 93 019-01 Presser foot for gathering. Gathers the material as you sew, the longer the stitch length, the more the gathering.

## Extra accessories

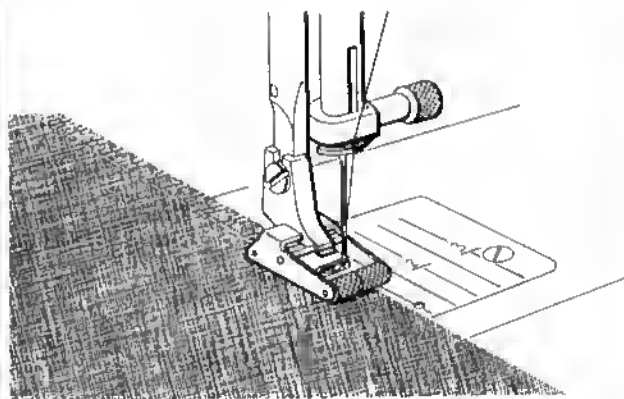


41 11 389-01 Raised seam presser foot, three grooves, for parallel raised seams.

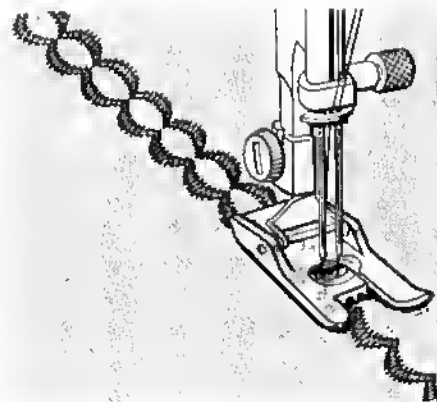
40 15 427-01 Raised seam cord guide for use with or without cord.



41 13 931-01 Marker stitch foot, which is used for transferring instructions from the paper pattern to the fabric.



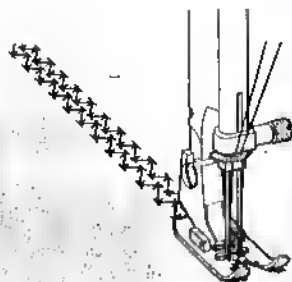
41 13 901-01 Roller presser foot. Suitable for coarseknitted material and certain knit and stretch fabrics as well as leather imitations and plastic material. The grooved rollers give better friction against these materials.



41 14 005-01  
Transparent presser foot.



## Extra accessories



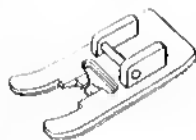
41 14 235-01 Twin needle No. 80 with 5/64" (2 mm) needle distance.

41 14 235-02 Twin needle No. 80 with 1/8" (3 mm) needle distance

41 14 235-03 Twin needle No. 80 with 5/32" (4 mm) needle distance.

For parallel and raised seams.

NOTE: Maximum stitch width setting for zig-zag stitching, 2.5, 1.5 and 0 respectively.



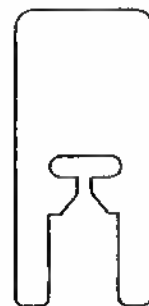
41 14 532-01 Zig-zag presser foot with anti-friction sole.



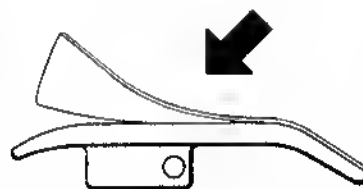
41 14 244-01 Glide plate, for 41 11 650-01 Buttonhole foot.



41 14 243-01 Glide plate, for 41 12 989-01 Zipper foot.



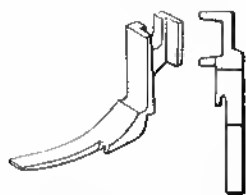
41 11 866-01 Glide plate, for 41 11 383-01 zig-zag presser foot.



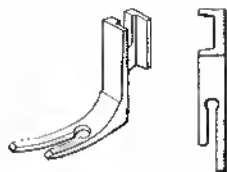
Peel off the protective paper and press the self-adhesive side of the glide plate against the underside of the presser foot.

The glide plate can be used when sewing on foam-plastic, plastic-coated fabrics and imitation leather, to minimize the risk of these materials adhering to the presser foot.

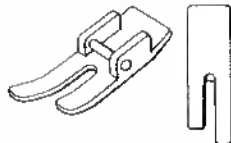
## Extra accessories



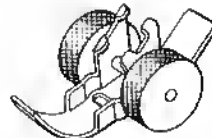
40 15 395-01 Presser foot for narrow stitches, zippers, welts or welling.



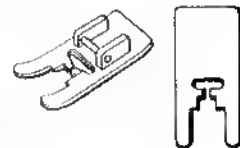
40 93 015-01 Presser foot, extra narrow, for special straight stitching.



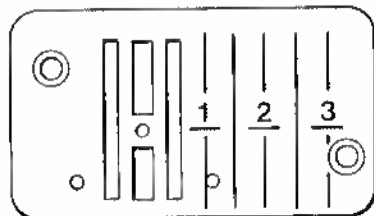
41 11 394-01 Presser foot for extra fine straight stitching in thin fabrics.



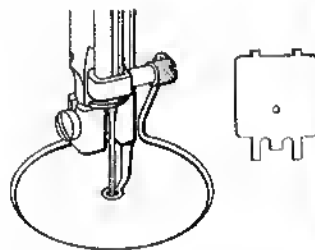
41 12 748-01 Roller presser foot.



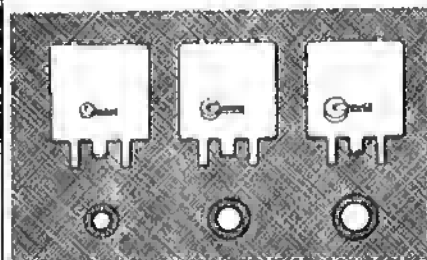
41 12 988-01 Presser foot for special sewing in nylon, trikot etc.



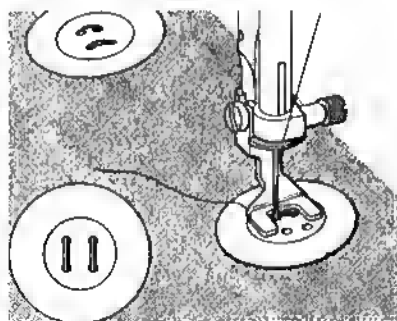
41 11 413-01 Throat plate with round needle hole, for straight stitching in very loose or thin fabrics.



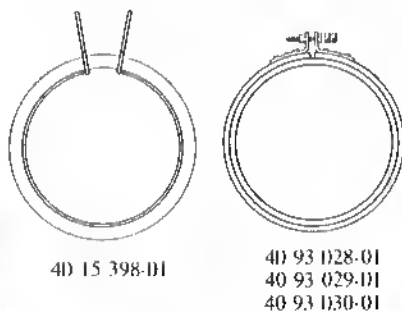
40 15 454-01 Plate for darning and embroidering with straight stitching especially in thin fabrics.  
41 10 586-01 Presser foot with round needle hole especially for straight stitching, darning, embroidering, etc.



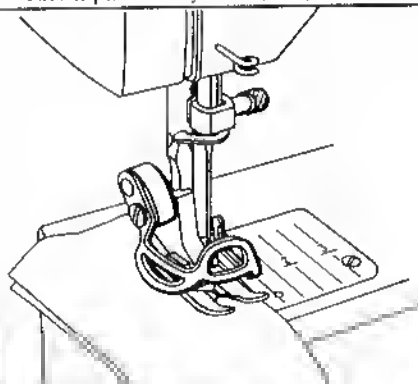
For making closing bars around holes, for example eyelets in belts, the feed dog is covered by a plate. Available for different hole-diameters.  
40 15 423-01 Throat plate for eyelets 9/64" (3.5 mm), 40 15 432-01 Throat plate for eyelets 3/16" (5 mm), 40 15 433-01 Throat plate for eyelets 7/32" (6 mm).



40 15 237-01 Presser foot for sewing on large buttons and buttons with high edges.

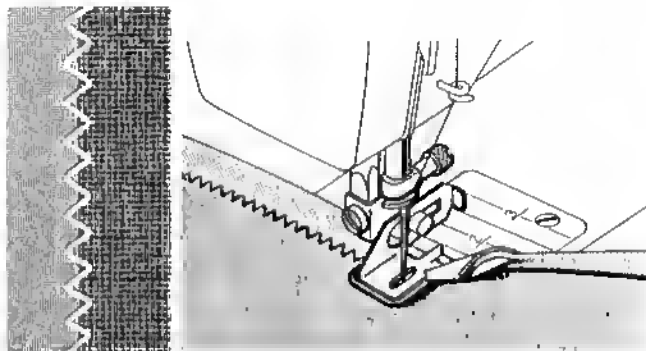


Frames for darning and embroidery  
40 15 398-01 2.5/32" (5.5 cm) diameter  
40 93 028-01 4" (10 cm) diameter  
40 93 029-01 6" (15 cm) diameter  
40 93 030-01 8" (20 cm) diameter

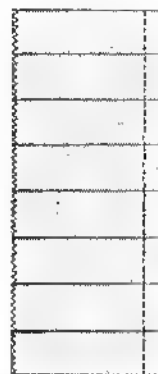


41 14 541-01 Finger guard.

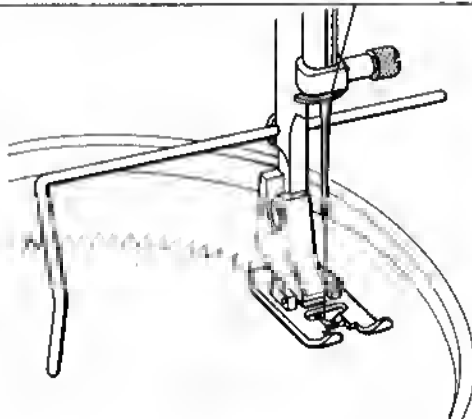
## Extra accessories



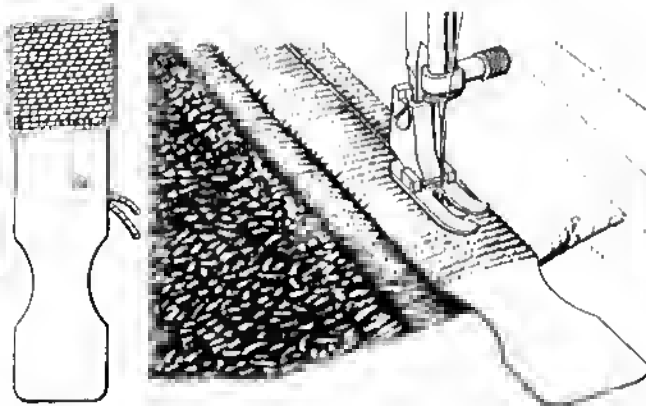
41 11 882-01 Bias binder. Can be used for 8, 10, 12 and 15 mm wide folded edgings and 22–24 mm ( $\frac{7}{8}$ "– $\frac{15}{16}$ " ) wide unfolded edgings. Seam distance can be varied.



40 93 020-01 Ruffler. Can be set for gathering or puckering at every, every 6th or every 12th stitch.

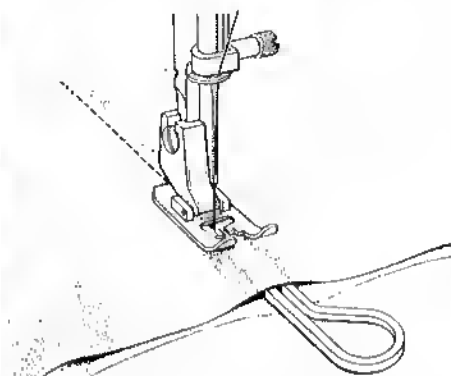
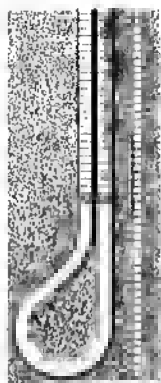


40 15 813-01 Attachment for circular sewing. Stretch the fabric over an embroidery hoop, place a thumbtack in the middle as a pivot and attach the guide over the pivot thumbtack.

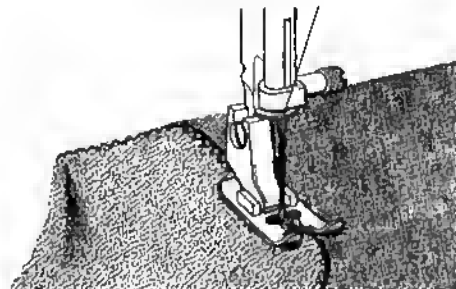


41 13 458-01, 1  $\frac{3}{16}$ " (30 mm). 41 13 458-02, 1  $\frac{25}{32}$ " (45 mm). Weaver's reed for rug sewing. Wind the yarn over the reed and sew on with straight stitch. Special presser foot for rug sewing 41 12 964-01.

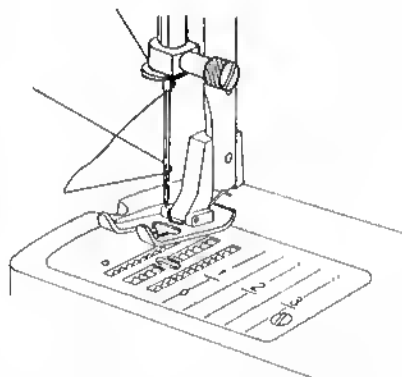
## Extra accessories



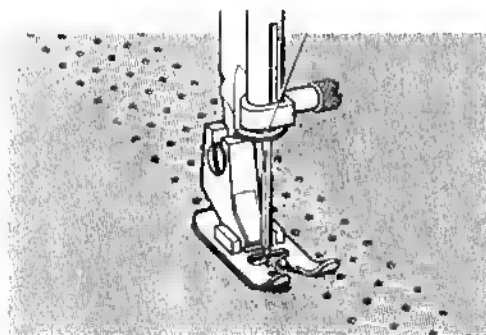
40 15 367-01 Hemstitcher. Put the fork between two layers of material, which are sewn together with straight stitching and long stitches. (Note: In parts of the U.S.A. "hemstitching" may have a different meaning).



41 12 683-01 Cutting needle No. 100 for sewing in leather.



41 12 685-01, No. 80. 41 12 685-02, No. 90. 41 12 685-03, No. 100. Slotted needles for people with impaired vision. The needle eye is supplied with a slot. When threading, pass the thread along the needle, until the thread glides into the slot.



41 12 684-01 Wing needle produces a hemstitch effect. Can be used for zig-zag stitching.